



With which is incorporated The

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 4954. 號四卅月五年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879.

日四初月四年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lune, Lombard Street. George Street & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Oirous, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4. Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE :- LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK; -- ANDREW WIND 188, Nassau Bireet.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :-Gordon & Goton, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports Marseilles, Bombay, generally:-Bran & Black, San Fran- Lyons, SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE &

Co., Square, Singapore. C. Heinszen & Coi. Manila. CHINA:-Macao, Messrs A. A. DR MELLO Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, Hungu & Co. Shanghai.

LAME, CRAWFORD & Co., and RELLS & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-FORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars,

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-W. H. Forses, Esq. Deputy Chairman-Hon. W. KESWICK. E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, H. L. DALBYMPLE, F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq. W. S. Young, Esq. A. McIver, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER____ Shanghai, Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum, 4 per cent. ,, ,, 5 per cent. ,,

LCCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL' BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

T ATES of Interest Allowed on Fixed DEPOSITS. 3 months' notice 3,6 per Annum.

On Current Accounts at Rates which on the fall of the hammer. an be ascertained at their Office. D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Manager. **Driental Bank Corporation,** Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

HARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS. TRALIA, AND CHINA.

APITAL,£300 000. EESBEYE FUND,......£150,000. Bankers. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK. THE

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

grants Drafts on London and the hief Commercial places in Europe and the net; buys and receives for collection Bills Exchange, and conquets all kinds of anking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-POSITE

On CURRENT ACCUUNTS, 2 per cent, per hum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum, 4 per cent. 5 per cent.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

DECOGNISED by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000. RESERVE FUND...... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE-14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, -CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES. SHANGBAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts-and Credits-onall parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business. E. G. VOUILLEMONT.

Manager, Shanghai. Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND & GODOWNS, &c.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th June, 1879, at 3.30 p.m., at their Office, MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road,—

The following VERY VALUABLE LOT OF LAND, with COAL GODOWNS AND CHINESE DWELLING Houses erected thereon, at Praya East, having a Water Frontage of 116 feet by 314 feet, containing about 36,000 square feet, divided into Lots as follows:-

Lot No. 1.—Portion of that Piece or PARCEL-OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street,

Lor No. 2.—Portion of that Piece or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT No. 3.—Portion of that Piece or be given— PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Albany Street.

Lor No. 4.—Portion of that Piece or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Nullah Lane.

LOT No. 5.—That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 116, and Inland Lot No. 429, with Three Large Godowns capable of storing 2,700 tons each, and Two Small Godowns with Water Frontage and Servants' Quarters erected thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One quarter of Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of Transfer, the expense of which to be paid by the Purchasers.

The Property to be at Purchasers' risk

apply to

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneere. Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

O BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCposed of by private contract,-THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY.

Situate at East Point, Hongkong now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the HE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkone | water, viz :- Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING House and Business Pre-MISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the Machinery, Engines, Stills, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and Fir-

> For further Particulars, apply to Messis SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

TINGS.

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong. Hongkong, March 5, 1879,

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

AUCTION OF ELEGANT ENGLISH-

MADE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANO, AQUA-RIUM, do, &c., do.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from J. J. Francis, Esq., Acting Puisne Judge, to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 1, Caine Road, on

TUESDAY,

the 27th May, 1879, at 2 o'clock p.m.,-The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:-Handsome Drawing-room Suite, consisting of Chairs, Couches, Easy Chairs, and The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed | Ottoman in Walnut, covered with Cretonne, Side Tables, Whatnots, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains, Fender and Irons, Gasalier, &c., &c.

> Solid Mahogany Dining-room Chairs, Teak Dining Table, Marble-top Sideboard, Carpet, Glass-ware, Crockery, Electro-plated Ware, &c., &c.

Bed-room Chairs, Lady's and Gentle. man's Wardrobes, Iron Bedsteads, Toilet Tables and Mirrors, Marble-top Washstands and Services, Bed-room Sofas, Chests of Drawers.

A Rosewood Cottage Piano, by H. Lunan, Lübeck. A Large Telescope, with Astronomical

Eye-pieces. A Large Aquarium.

And. AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK,-Valuable Works on China and Miscellaneous Subjects. A 4-Wheel Park Pheeton, with Hood,

by Lenny of Croydon. Flower Pots and Plants, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view during Monday,

the 26th instant. Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on an early DATE, unless disposed of privately, of which due Notice will

Portions of INLAND LOT No. 105, adapted for the erection of Five Chinese Houses on Cochrane Street, corner of Gage Street, and FIVE HOUSES Gage Street, corner of Gutzlaff

Plans may be seen, and all particulars obtained at the Offices of SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road, lately Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co. Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

Intimations.



TTYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE

APPROACHES TO HONGKONG-TYTAMI CHANNEL.

Position of Danger.

For further Particulars and Plans, Lat. 21° 57′ 36" N. Long. 114° 07′ 59" E. Left Extreme Tytami Island, N. 80° W. N. 58° E. Right Extreme do. Least Water on the Rock (reduced to low Water Springs) 18 feet. CLEARING MARKS.

No Vessel should stand to the Northward of a line joining the S.E. point of Yechau Island with the centre of Guyane Island (bearing respectively from each TION, shortly, on a day to be other N. 67° E. and S. 67° W.) until hereafter named, unless previously dis. Echau Head opens clear of S.W. point of Tytami Island bearing N. 1 W.
This Rock is about 50 feet Long East and West, and 20 feet North and South.

Between the Rock and the Island the Soundings vary from 8 to 10 fathoms. (Signed) G. KING HARMAN. Lieut and Navigating Officer

H.M.S. "Mosquito:" (Signed) GEO. A. G. GREY, List. and Commander.

H.M.S. " Mosquito." Hongkong, 8th May, 1879.

This Notice affects Admiralty Chart No. 221: and Sailing Directions for the China Sea Vol. III, page 78.

DENTAL NOTICE.

TIR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAL during the Summer Months, leaving Hondrond on the let of April next, and returning about 1st November. Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Intimations.

CIEALED TENDERS for the Extension of BOILER SHED; REPAIRS to ROOF, PILLARS, &c., at H.M. NAVAL YARD, will be Received by the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 27th Instant.

Plan and Specification can be seen on application at the NAVAL STOREKEEPER's JOHN BREMNER,

Naval Storekeeper. H. M.'s Naval Yard,

Re the Estate of the late DEPUTY COMMISSARY BAKER, DECEASED 12th February, 1879.

Hongkeng, 13th May, 1879.

NY CLAIMS against the above mentioned Officer's Estate should be sent to the District Commissary, General on or before the 6th Day of JUNE Next, after which Date None can be entertained, as the accounts of the Deceased will then be CLOSED.

Commissariat Office. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1879.

NOTICE

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE House, Queen's Road Central, will Open and Ready for the use of MEM-BERS, on MONDAY, the 2nd June next, Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

NŐTICE.

Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TURING the Next THREE MONTHS the Company's Steamers From China will proceed direct to London, leaving

Hongkong on the following Dates :-3rd June.....S.S. Lombardy.....tons 2723 ,,, Zambesi ,, 2431 1st July, Teheran Khedive Cathay..... 2982 our Firm. 9th Sept....., Bokhara....., 2932 A. McIVER,

Superintendent. Hongkong, May 22, 1879.

NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are kequested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of Their Contribu-Tions for the Year ending 31st December. 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 80th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1879.

Notioe.

R. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct Capt. Young, will be de-

R. H. CAIRNS. Club Chambers. Hongkong, May 6th, 1879.

YANGTEZE INSURANCE ASSO. CIATION.

NOTICE.

TN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FITTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED. psyable as our Office on and after the 15th Instant POLIDYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

> RUSSELL & Co., Agente.

Hongkong, May 8, 1878.

By Order of the Directors,

intimations.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the LOMBARDY U leaving Hongkong on the 3rd June, and until further notice, the Company's Mail Steamers FROM CHINA will proceed TO LONDON, via Suez Canal, calling at Southampton to land Passengers and Mails. A. McIVER,

Superintendent. Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

OODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GUDOWNS, under European supervision and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick

> MEYER & Co., Proprietors,

Hongkong, November 29, 1878.

NOTICE.

INROM the lar of October. DR EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at bis new DENTAL ROOMS. No. 50, Queen's Road Central, over the MEDICAL HALL,

Hongkong, September 23, 1878,

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

TATR. THOMAS WILLIAM WRIGHT **IVI** is authorised to SIGN our Firm per Procuration from this Date.

SAYLE & Co. Hongkong, May 6, 1879.

NOTIOE.

MIHE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

admitted a Partner from This Date. RUSSELL & Co.

Mr CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. NOTIOE.

TAR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly IVI Manager of the FOOCHOW DOCKS. Kaisar-i-Hind ,, 4023 has this Day been admitted a Partner in

> J. INGLIS & Co., Victoria Foundry, Wanchai. Hongkong, April 1, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE. THE British IRON Barque "BEN-CLUTHA," 997 Tons Register, as

she now lies at anchor in CHEFOO Har-For Particulars, &c., apply to Messrs H. STETAS & Co., Chefoo. Hongkong, April 28, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) 'ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each. CHINA MAIL Office.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

on SUNDAY, the 25th Instant, at 10 a.m., For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, May 22, 1879.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI. The Steamship

Capt. F. Ashron, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 26th Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, May 22, 1879.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT). The Spanish Steamer "SALVADORA," LARBINAGA, Master, will be despatched for the above on MONDAY, the 26th Inst., at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

REMEDIOS & Co.

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship Command, DE LA MARCELLE, Will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French

Mail from Europe. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship "YANGTSE," Commandant — will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR FOOCHOW.

The British Ship "BLACK PRINCE," Capt. Hewer, will load here for the above Port, and will

RUSSELL & Co.

RUSSELL & Co.

RUSSELL & Co.

have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Schooner Captain YATES, will load here for the above Port, and will

have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

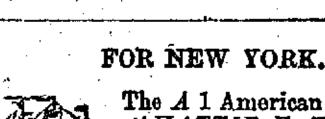
FOR NEW YORK The A 1 American Bark Capt. Johnson, will load here

have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, April 30, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The American Bark Captain Cull, will load here for the above Port, and will

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.



Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

have quick despatch.

The A 1 American Ship "HATTIE E. TAPLEY," TAPLEY, Master. For Freight, ap For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co Hongkong, May 19, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The British Bark "GOLDEN FLEEOE," WILTSHIRE, Master.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, May 7, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship

"BAZE," Evans, Master. For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

The A 1 American Ship " EDITH," Manson, Master.
For Freight, apply to Vogel & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON, The A 1 American Ship " PRIMA DONNA," LUNT, Master,

Hongkopg, March 28, 1879,

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Intimations.

TO LET.

To Let.

FFICES, GODOWNS, and GOODS STORED.

PUSTAU & Co., __ Praya, Pottinger Street. Hongkong, April 30, 1879.

TO LET.

TN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East :--

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 3 and 4, Praya East, with immediate possession.

As also,

LIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS. attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai. MARINE LOT 65; and BASEMENTS of Nos. 2 and 3, with immediate possession.

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close Noon. to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented. For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO LET.

O HOUSES, Nos. 29 and 81, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Apply to

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, May 9, 1879.

TO LET-AT WANCHAL

GODOWNS. Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongrong, April 4, 1879.

TO LET.

TUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs GILMAN & Co. Possession from 1st June next.

Apply to STEPHENS & HOLMES.

Solicitors. 2, Club Chambers, 23rd May, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE-WEST.

CECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs Wilson & Bird, and Messra Davis & Co. Also, .

OFFICES and GODOWN in Dubbelt STREET.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

"BOSE VILLAS"-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. BONHAM ROAD, TTITH Large TENNIS LAWN. Apply to SHARP & DANBY.

No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Mesers E. D. Sassoon & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET-FURNISHED.

THE CLIFFS, near Mount Gough, containing SIX LARGE ROUMS, &c. presently occupied by Dr. ADAMS.

> Apply to Ma J. D. HUMPHREYS, Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

TO LET.

TTOUSE No. 9, ZETLAND STREET. BAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

in CLUB CHAMBERS. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

TORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Contral. Possession 1st March next.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet. THE AMENDED HONG LIST. in English and Chinese, conterning the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the

Colony. Price, 25 sents each; or \$2.50 per cosess. With a Copies Statil, October

Mails. NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS. STEAM FOR SAIGON. SINGAPORE, BATAVIA. POINT DE GALLE.

ADEN. SUEZ. ISMAILIA, PORT BAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th of May, 1879, at ____, the Company's S. S. IRAOUADDY, Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

sbove places. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for

the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until Cargo will be received on board until

4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 26th of May, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agence's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are re-

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. IN COMMECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIO STEAMBRS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatch. ed for San Francisco via Yokohama, p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Steamers from Shanghal. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 80th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-SAGE TIOKETS. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's

Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent. Gongkon: May 6, 1879.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUGHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship ALASKA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and connecting Steamers.

trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE,

REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMIS-

SION. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 1st June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same

is required. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passese and Breight, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 9, Prays Central. RUSSELL & Co. Agents. Hongkong, May 8, 1879.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, Brindisi, ancona, venice, medi-TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

PETHE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. HALL, will leave this on TUESDAY, the Brd June, at

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent, Mengkeng, May 20, 1878,

insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the abovenamed Company, are prepared to Grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for Life Insurance in China. MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG. GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of A China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance my27 granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports. NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS, B. COUGHTRIE. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871. THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER His Majesty King George The First,

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows :--

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports Connection is made at Yokohama, with of India, China and Australia. Fire Department.

> Policies issued for long or short periods at ourrent rates. A discount of 20 % allowed. Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000,

HE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against F RE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent. GILMAN & Co.,

Hongkong, July 6, 1975.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and DOLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, and South America by the Company's and are distributed annually to Contributorss whether Shareholders or not, in proportion Through Passage Tickets granted to to the nett amount of Premia contributed England, France, and Germany by all by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

> J. BRADLEE SMITH. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE) CAPITAL,-Two Millions Stenling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Bulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms

and Conditions. Proposale for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision If required, protection will be granted on

first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

possis or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Ágents, Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF-MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824. Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Storling of which is paid up 2 100,000 /... Reserve Fundupwardsof & 120,000 Annual Income £ 250,000

TITHE Undereigned bave been appointed Agenta for the shove Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foodbow, Shanghel, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant instructes at current rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Houseons, Outober 10, 1868,

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have This Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

kotices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK CARRICKS, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the abovenamed Vessel are requested to send n their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consigness' risk and expense. MEYER & Co.,

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

Agents,

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE. THE S.S. Glenfinlas having arrived from the above Forts, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goodswith the exception of Upium-are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be

obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before p.m. To-DAY. Cargo remaining undelivered after the

26th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

> FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879

THE Steamship Alaska, Captain SEA-BURY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

once landed and stored at Consignees' risk | Keview. and expense. The above Steamer having incurred welcome addition to all existing stores of General Average, Consignees of Cargo and popular superstitions-John Bull. Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and

will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879. intimations.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Ready. No. 5.-Vol. VII.

-OF THE-CC CHUMA BEVIEW DD CONTAINS—

Legislation and Law in Ancient China. Jottings from the Book of Rites 而記. Chinese Running Hand. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung. The Sadness of Separation, or Li Sao. Historical Table of the High Officials Composing the Central and Provincial

Governments of China. Mr. Kingsmill and the Shi King. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Notes and Queries :-Notes on the Language of the Formosan

Bavages. The Rainfall of Peking in connection with the Sunspot Theory. On some of the Constellations in the Shi-king. Ancient Vases. Anniversary of the Downfall of the Ynen.

Crocodiles. Mourning Etiquette. The Land Tax. Sanskrit Characters. Zoology. Mongol Alphabets.

The God of the Hearth. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c. China Mail Office, Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 字日報 (Wah Time Yest Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877. CHUN AYIN,

Hongkong, April 6, 1878. NOTICE. TN Reference to the above, the Undat-

signed has Lasted the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONS YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex cellent medium for advertising, especially se the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspapers RONG CHIM.

Lesson of the Horsekong Crimere Mail Renghops, April 9, 1879,

intimations.

Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel,

Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan

Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen

Swatow. - Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kek

Boochow. -- Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foo-

Shanghai.-Mr Ng Ching Shun, Mari-

time Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Mari-

time Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hol, Messrs

Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong

Ningpo. - Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime

Japan. Mr Leong Ohun Tong, Munici-

Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School

and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop,

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo. - Yee Shun Hong.

pal Office, Yokohama.

Fook Sang Hong.

papers :---

Saigon. - Wohang Hong.

Calcutta. - Mow Sing Company.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA

N. B. DENNYS, Ph.D.

the London, Continental and Eastern

Dr. Dennys has done good service in

bringing together and presenting in read-

able form the hitherto scattered contribu-

A very important addition to Folklors

The book is entertaining and adds a good

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's

A very amusing and very instructive

Adds useful testimony to curious inform

Full of curious interest to the general

to a large extent sui generis—Globe.

Naval and Military Gazette.

subject-Frinting Times.

Express.

China Herald.

Courter.

(Paris).

& Co.

University Magazine.

Ph.D. Tübingen.

Kelly & Walso, Shanghal

Hongroug, March 1, 1978,

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879.

Straits Times.

-New York Nation.

Printed on fine paper it will be a book for

the boudoir as well as for the savant-

yellow or white-London Quarterly Review.

rich fund of matter on a very interesting

We can promise the ap cial student a

Contains some very curious illustrations

Deserving of careful reading. Throws

much light on the study of comparative

mythology-(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.

mand a ready sale-Hongkong Daily I ress.

The book is one for the general reader ;

A book of reference to the student and

Abounding with entertaining and inter-

Pleasantly written and instructive-

We trust the author will continue his

interesting researches. He has produced

a very interesting and valuable volume

even if he has not established his theory

Representative of the interest and im-

We may thank Mr. Dennys for treating

Dr. Dennys appears to have done his

Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine

Il volume del signor Dennys è di quelli

Indispensable to the student of the very.

For Sale by Messes. Line, Crawford

KOW READY.

Price: Five Dullans, or Two Dollans

AND A HALF por Ports

[1w11sp78

qu'il s'est donnée à requeillir des materi-

aux importante-La République française

the subject with broad ideas and from a

high plane-New York Evening Post.

portance of the study of folklore-London

a light and pleasant volume-Shanghai

thoroughly readable and entertaining from

beginning to end-China Mail.

esting matter-Japan Mail.

of Chinese superstitions-London and China

Mr. Dennys's book shows us that man is

deal to the facts of comparative mythology

tions to Chinese Folklore—Times,

literature—Athenœum.

-I all Mall Budget.

book-Spectator.

valuable volumes—Graphic.

ation-Ill. London News.

HE following are selected from nume-

rous notices which have appeared in

chow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Mari-

lowing are some of its Agents:-

Macao. - Man Chuen Shop.

Heung Shop, Bin Choong, Bonam.

Loong Hong.

time Customs.

Oustoms.

Street.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL

A NEW STOCK OF JOBBING TYPES IT HE Circulation of THIS PAPER has

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED been very much extended. The fol-PROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO Canton. - Sing Chuen Native Post Office,

EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT. REASONABLE RATES.

Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

> BALL PENCILS. assorted colours.

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

AGREEMENTS FOREIGN-GOING

Ships, Singapore. Ting Kee Hong; Kwong LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING Penang.-Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office. BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS San Brancisco. - Kwong Foong Tal Hong. EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, The above are some of the Agencies,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress CHARTER PARTIES, with the express couriers who carry the SHIPPING ORDERS. official despatches and Peking Gazettes, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of BILLS OF LADING. PASSENGER LISTS. BILLS OF SALE. LOG BOOKS,

WILLS;

Chika Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

The Ovenland China Mail.

NEWS FOR HOME.

(The olders Overland Paper in China.) 'UBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published reader and of valuable material for the Cargo impeding her discharge will be at ethnological philosopher-British Quarterly twice a mouth on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a re-We are indebted to Dr. Dennys for a cord of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated A work which merits attention as being

from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries. It contains Shipping news from Shanghai An interesting and important work. Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summery. Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage

paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage the same at bottom whether his skin be paid \$13.50.) Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer. Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily

SAILORS' HOME.

hma Mail.

Dr. Dennys has contributed not a little NY Cast-off CLOTHING. BOOKS, or to exhibit the inner life and mode of PAPERS will be thankfully received thought of the Chinese people-North at the Sailor's Home, West Point. Amusing and instructive enough to com-Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Chair and Boat Hire. LEGALISED TARIES OF FARES FOR CRAIRS.

Ohairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats. Half hour, 10 cts. | Hour, 20 cts Three hours,...50 cts. | 6ix hours,....70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6),. ... One Dollar.

CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,

IN THE COLONY OF HONGRONG.

Licensed Bearers (each) ...10 cents. Half day, ... 35 cents. 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

work with great thoroughness-Australa- 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

picule, per Day,

picula, per Load,

1st Class Cargo Bost of 8 or 900 pionis, per Lond, 2nd Class Cargo Bost of 600 piculs, per Day, 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 picule, per Lord, che non al leggono, ma si divorano-Revista | 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 and Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800

instructive subject of Folklore Dublin Brd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Helf Day, or Pullaway Boats, per Day,

> Half-an-Hour,

That for the Street Cooling is as Ich

State of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Hourperseiter tyessereitette & g To be had from Means LAWR, Chawford & Co., Hongkong and Shangkalland Mosars | Half Hongmin Half street 1. 4 Nothing in the above hosle is to affect private

STREET COOLIES.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agree CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE OANTONESE DIALECT. Parts L. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal lows Syot, pp. 404.—By Ennier John Eitzl,

Intimations

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S "CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES, JAMS AND JELLIES. ORANGE MARMALADE. TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, PURE SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, VINEGAR. POTTED MEATS AND FISH, FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, YARMOUTH BLOATERS, BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,

PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS, PRESERVED VEGETABLES, HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS, PRESERVED CHEESE, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES. TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY, PLUM PUDDINGS,

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers. CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior

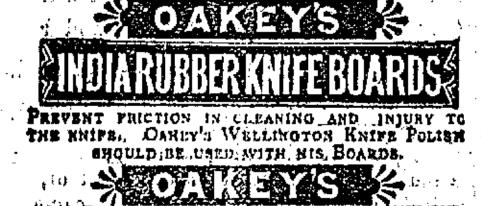
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles," Jare and Tine.

& BLACKWELL, CROSSE PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. 'Highest Award & Prize Medal Philadelphia

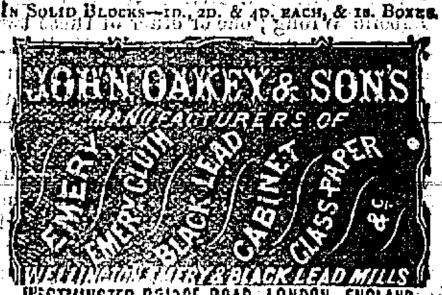
> Exhibition, 1876." * OAKEYS &

CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. .. PACKETS 3D. BACH; AND TIME. 50. 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH



[NON-MERCURIAL], FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE. PLATE GLASS, &C. TABLETS 6D. BACK.

> OAKEYS!



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD LONDON, ENCLAND. 17my79 17m:89



THE GREATEST VONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedles to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-sidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, distributes, and cholers.

HOLOWAYSONIMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old scree. wounds, ulcers, rhedmatism, and all skin diseases in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These bledicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language. Helloway, 533, Oxford Street, London. Bewate of counterfelts that may emanate from the

Bution,

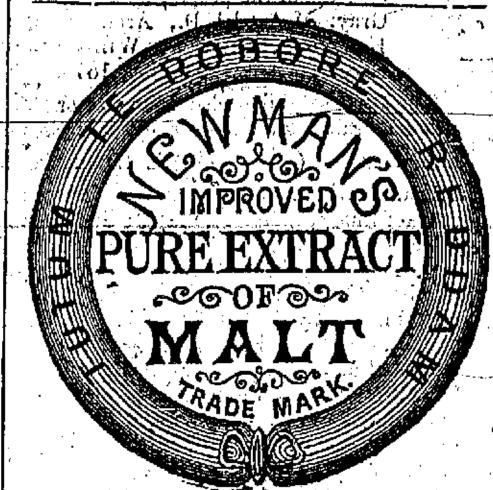
20ay78

THE CHINFSE MAIL

TAROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEERLY as baretofore. No change, howbyer, will be made in the price of subscripe tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now sessimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable

medium for advertisers. The Conductors guarantee an eventual directation of one thousand copies. It is Already the most influential native journal bublished, and enjoys considerable prestige Singapore, Penning, Osloutte, San Francis set and Austra MINIO AMIL

Intimations.



OLIMATIC DEBILITY THE WEAK MADE STRONG,

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT. Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt. being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as i imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating

DIRECTIONS .- A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extraot should be kept lying down in a cool place.

-Gopies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer. Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate. Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. Warson &

Co., Hongkong, **4**jau79 Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNI

(Ex Army Med. Staff) IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

CAUTION .- Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story or the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Emment Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's, -See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions. and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of onlim. Uld and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most exten-

sively. CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedly ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseasesdiphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

Unionopyne acts like a charm in diarrhoes, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHIORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations aud spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in

neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c IXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received informa-

tion to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne .--See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia. Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly

owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed." Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly

every case of Cholers in which Dr. J. Collis BROWNE'S CHLOBODYNE was administered, the patient recovered. Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholers.

- So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too fireibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases. See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, August I, 18t9, which states that Dr.

J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro. dyne : that it is always right to use his preparation when Ohlorodyne is ordered. CAUTION.-None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government Stamp, Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer-

T. DAVENPORT. . Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, Sold in bottles at 1s. 1cd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and Ils. · 4july70 lw.

NOW READY.

THENG-SHUL of THE RUDINGS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN ORINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. Svo. Price.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures, Ey Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Polume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50. Orders will be received by Masses Lane, Charlott & Do. Bookiese, July 84, 1979,

Intimations.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS. THE BEST-REMEDY FOR ACIDITY AND FOR REGULAR USE OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,

HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION. DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

London.

5ap79

FLUID MAGNESIA.

IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout

52i

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. Agents-A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

CENTRIFUGAL EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE for COLONIAL USE. AND FOR RAISING WATER.

STEAM POWER. PUMPS PUMPS WORKED BY WATER POWER PUMPS WORKED BY WIND POWER. PUMPS WORKED BY CATTLE POWER PUMPS WORKED BY HAND POWER. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal. 1mr79

In consequence of spurious imitations of

AND PERRINS' which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

Readlining

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78

14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION. TRADE

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of hearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the " Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 18. 11d., 20. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Be sure and ask for " NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY, And by Special Appointments to

R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN. AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S

BENSON'S

BENSON'S

CLOCKS-for Churches, Turrets, Gold Jewellery, of the richest WATCHES, of every Description, or Public Buildings, Dining or and most exquisite designs, with suitable for all climates, from £2 Drawing Room, Library, Carri- Monograms, Crests, and Devices, to 200 guineas. Chronographs, age, Church, Hall, or Shop. Per-Enamelled in Colours, after Depetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c. signs by the most accomplished Chronometers, Keyless Levers, ARTISTIC ENGLISH CLOCKS, Artists in the Precious Metals; Presentation, Repeaters, Railway decorated with Wedgwood and Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, other wares, designed to suit Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of Guards', Soldiers', and Workany style of furniture; also as bijouterie as supplied to Memmen's Watches of Extra Strength. novelties for Presents. Made bers of the Court, and other

solely by Benson. From £5 5s. Distinguished Personages. Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, hilver, and klectro-plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufactory, Ludgate Hill. BENSON'S PAMPHLETS ON TURBET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLCCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

> Steam Factory and City Show Rooms-LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

West-End Establishment-25. OLD BOND STREET. Established 1749.

CIAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THEE BEST : OOD FOR INFANTS. Supplied to the Boyal Families
Of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere:

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS. Most digestible. Contains the Highest emount of nourishment In the most convenient form

MALTED ON LIEB.G'S principle. Sweet and wholseoms in itself, Entirely free from Best-root Sugar, The bane of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods MHE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.

More closely resembles Healthy Mothers' Milk Than any other kind of Yood. THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD.

Much time and trouble. MHE BEST FOOD for INFANTS. Contains all the elements Necessary for the Growth. Health and Vigons of the Child.

Always ready for use. Saving Mothers and Nurses

CAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London; and sold by all Chemists.

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS. SION AGENT,

11. Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,

FITHE Colonial Press supplied with Newse L papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses. Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public. C'MALL CAPITALISTS wishing to esta-

blish a business, should see if there is an opening for a Mineral Water Manufactory in their District. All information and recipes for the purpose of making Lemonade, Soda Water, &c., is given, provious knowledge is not necessary. The demand for these drinks is so much on the increase, in all parts of the world, that the outlay for the machinery in all cates leads to a profitable and sale business. Catalogue forwarded free.

BARNETT BON, and FOSTER, Engineers, 28c, Forston Street, Landon, II. Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's ESS: WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET -and STEPHANOTIS:

GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE -LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA. CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout

the World. J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond-street, London. The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARI -44 A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

24may79 COUGH LOZENGES COUGHS.

ASTHMA

BRONCHITIS, ACCUMULA ION OF PHLEGM. Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any delete. rious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recom mended by the most eminent Physicians. (in use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY. July 25th, 1877.

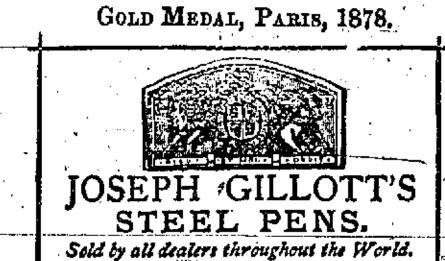
22, Cold Harbour Lane, London. Fir, -Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many yeara' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M. Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service. Dear bir, Having tried your Lozenges in India, i have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of in cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largery, with the best results.

W. B. G—, Apothecary, H.M.S. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words, " Keating's Cough Lozenges " engraven on the Government

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, I mishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms.. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children .- Sold in Bottles by all Che-

Export Chemist and Druggist.



Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c. 138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail Overland China Mail, and China Review.

> PRICE \$6. THE TREATY PORTS

China and Japan, COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF

THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and CHAS. KING. COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B

> DENNYS, Ph.D. LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co. Hongkong: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound. The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sires and Monu-MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION. DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money Hints, and recommendations to travellers. giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on Domestic Markets and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkongcontains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS. Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE OF EMISENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES. ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS. FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &C., &C.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 640 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader,

Intimations.

CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the liscontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publish ers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details,

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original

and selected upon the Arts and Sciences. Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History-Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cus, toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the. "Far East" generally, A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number, Original contributions in Chinese, Latina French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour. are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learn. ed societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what acholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong. -- Northern

Christian Advocate (U.S.) Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review :- "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hong. kong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to Proprietor, Ti OMAS KEATING, London, occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of informstion, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Uhinese Customs, corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the Ohina Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intend-

THE CHINESE MAIL.

form a substantial octave magazine.

ed to appear every two months, and will

The paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper sucr issued under purely native direction. The neighbourhood, with Historical Notices editorial department is conducted by and minute details respecting the rise and Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and progress and social characteristics of the competence have already been most fully several foreign settlements. To these par- demonstrated. The chief support of the ticulars are added summaries and statistics of paper is of course derived from the native the Thank of each open Port, compiled from | community, amongst whom also are to be official returns, together with statements found the guaranters and securities respecting Comage, Currency, and Ex. necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan. from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Salgon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, - consider themselves instified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to adver: tisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of

The field open to a paper of this description-conducted by native efforts but progressive and anti-obstructive in tonein almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves avery aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials. with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to GEO, MURRAY BAIN,

Intimations.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

.WO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount. and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed. it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each. Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Aleither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:--

GOLDEN FLERCE, British barque, Capt. James Wiltshire.—Vogel & Co. ALEXA, British barque, Captain George

Robb.—Jardine, Matheson & Co. ANNIE W. WESTON, American barque,

Captain H. O. Winsor. - Order. VESUVIUS, American barque, Captain F.

W. Call.—Order. JOHN R. STANHOPE; American barque Capt. H. G. Pillabury.—Arnhold, Karberg 2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

ARGYLL, British steamer, Captain D. Beott.-Jardine, Matheson & Co. BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain

Haje.—Melchers & Co. KILLABNEY, British steamer, Captain Henry O'Neill. - Gibb, Livingston & Co. ALICE C. DICKERMAN, American 8-m. schooner, Captain Wm. J. Bugant. -- Order.

Excelsion, American barque, Capt. D. B. Eddy.—Captain. ANNE .- Danish schooner, Capt. Lassen. -Chinese.

HAWTHORN, British barque, Captain C.

SHIPPING.

Mead.—Wieler & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May 23. Charlton, British steamer, 786. Johnson, Salgon May 18, Rice. - MELCHERS | MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. May 23, Fiery Cross, British ship, 695,

J. Showman, Shanghai May 8, Ballast. CAPTAIN. May 23, Hawthorn, British barque, 298,

C. Mead, Newchwang April 30, Beans .-WIELER & Co. May 24, Channel Queen, British barque,

609, W. Le Lacheur, Newchwang May 1. Bears. — Eduard Schellhabs & Co. May 24, Tanais, French steamer, 1000, de la Marcelle, Yokohama May 17, Maila and General .- MESS GERIES MARITIMES. May 24, Iraouaddy, French steamer 1558, Gauvain, Shanghai May 21, Mails and

General.—Messageries Maritimes. May 24, Kwangtung, British steamer, 675, W. Y. Hunter, Foochow May 20, Amoy 21, and Swatow 23, General.—Douglas LAPRAIR & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 24, Yottung, for Swatow. 24. Fei-hoo, Chi. R. C., for Canton. 24, Me li, for Hoihow and Haiphong.

... CLEARED.

Argyll, for Guam. Washe, for Hoihow and Haiphong. Annie W. Watson, for Iloilo. Delphin, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS, Arrived.

Per Tanuis, from Yokobama : for Hongkong, 8 Chinese; for Port Said, Mr Tallers for Marselles, Messrs Schaeffer, Kawaka mi, Ferac, Ishiguro, Takiamatsu, Naatsuri Saksi, Oke, Sherata, Mrs Anglin and children, Mr and Mrs Stranch, Mesars Christisen and Newton, Mr and Mrs Westerviold and son, and Mr J. Curtis,

Per Iraouaddy, from Shanghai : for Hongkong. Mesers A. G. Botelho and Loob, and 10 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr Franck Kumdy; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Wm. Ferbes. 8 children and servant, Mr Warsick. Mr and Mrs Viguier and amab. Messrs Bolbot, and A. A. Moldawechg, and Mrs Paterson.

Per Kwangtung, from Coast Ports, Mosers Wheeler and Mensburger, 8 Europeans dook, and 180 Chinese.

Per Chariton, from Salgon, 41 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque Hawthorn reports ! Light winds, fog and rain down to Formosa, thence to Hongkong light Southerly winds and calms.

The British barque Channel Queen renotes : Light variable winds throughout. and thick fog from Newchwang Bar to lat.

81 North. The British steamer Kwangtung reports: Left Focchow on the 20th inst., had light Southerly winds, and fine weather to Swatow. Left Swatow on the 28rd, had moderate Southerly wind and fine weather to port. On the 20th at 5 p.m., passed P. & b. steamer off Turnabout bound North. On the 24th at 10 a.m., passed S. S. Yottung off Single Island bound North. In Mocebow | B. B. Ben Glos, Braemar Castle. Syria, Gleneagles, Glanfallock, Tevial, Me. vionethehirs, Monarch, and Europe, and M. M. B. Liv. In Braton | B. B. Tightsin. Carriebruska and Resthau

-For Yokohama, 140 pkgs. Rope, 80 flasks Quicksilver, 7,988 bags Sugar, and 2,548 pkgs. Merobandise; for San Francisco, 13 cases Silks, 15 cases Cigars, 16 cases Nutmegs, 6 boxes Pregared Opium, 2 bales R Raw Silk, 3,167 bags Rice, 1,018 bales Gunny Bags, 75 pkgs. Cordage, and 1,034 pkgs. Merchandise; for Punta Arenas. 5 T boxes Silks, and 2 boxes Merchandise; for Callao, 49 boxes Silks, 7 boxes Merchandise, and 24 boxes Malwa Cpium; for Boxton, 8 c ses Chinaware, 20 bales Silks, and 500 pkgs. Tea; for New York, 360 bales and S cases Silks, 3 pkgs. Merchandise, and

CARGO.

Per S. S. Oceanic, sailed 6th May, 1879

POST OFFICE NOTICES. MAILS will close:-

222 pkgs. Tea.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW .--Per Douglas, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the

FOR AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUL-Per Albay, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS .--Per Antenor, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For MANILA.-Per Salvadora, at 3.80 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For SAIGON .-Per Octava, at 4.80 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst., instead of as previously notified.

Per Paladin, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 28th inst. Per Galley of Lorne, at 4 30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, (with Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).— Per Washi, is postponed till further notice.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet Alaska will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States. which will be closed as follows,-

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti) Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route. Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .-

The French Contract Packet Iraquadiu will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Naples; to Salgon, Stratts Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon. Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing unimportant difference that, although Press Message" or "From the the Mails, &c.

The United States Mall Packet Belgic, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows :-

2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases. 2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may he posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (expected the Bahamas and Bayti) can on longer be sent by this route. Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW Shipping.

10 a.m.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:-

R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 5. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month. Wednesday, at 5.30 P.M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service. - Rev. J. Benderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Boly Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the

Union Church. -- Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, -Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

St. Prter's Seamen's Church.—Rov. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.-Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer :- Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 8 P.M. Presching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Com-

munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month. BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE. - Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitske. every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M. in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Sr. Joseff's Offuech, Garden Road,-In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping.

Noon :- Albay leaves for Amoy, &c. S p.m.—Balvadora leaves for Manila. Goods per Glenfinlas undelivered after

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 27 :-Fronch Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

this date subject to rent.

Noon. Tenders for Naval Yard work. 2p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr J J. Francis' residence, No. 1, Caine Street.

Wednesday, May 28;---Dividend of 5 % on Shares of Yangiage Insurance Association, payable at the

Temperature.

Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.) Rosemone, May 24, 1879.

AROMET	BR 9 A.M	<u>-</u> 29 960
	1 P.M	
Do.	4 P.M	ا است
HERMON	eeter-9 a.m.§)`	89
Do.	1 P.M	- 89
Do,	4. P. M	
_Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	82
Do.	Do. 1 P.M.	83
Do.	Do. 4 P.M.	
	Maximum	89
Do.	Minimum over night	84

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Established A.D. 1841,

A. B. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists. 1MPORTERS

DRUGGISTS' SUMBRIES, NURSERY REQUI SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMBRICAN, AND FRANCE PATENT MEDICINES.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

MANUFACTURERS

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commences at 8.45 p.m.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879.

Colony between the Government and the which the communications emanated Press are a sure guide to the wisdom, that were sent to them from the Press the honesty, the independence, and the Commissioner's office. Lord Lytton has success of each of these Estates there- wisely and promptly, with the advice in. In such Colonies as enjoy no the- of his Executive, consented to remove roughly developed representative in the seal of secrecy from the communicastitutions, the Fourth Estate, as has been I tions of the Press Commissioner to the aptly said by the Father of the Indian newspapers, and to allow the editors to Press, assumes a role corresponding to use their own discretion in acknowledging that of Her Majesty's Opposition in the these communications as official wanting, and out-voted and censured, and | The Bombay Gazette announces suffers the indignity of having votes of telegrams from the Commissioner will with acclamation, it does not feel called heading in its columns, and paragraphs History of the Press in India is one full received from the Press Commissioner." of interest, and one we may have The same paper characterizes But on this occasion we would desire to the wishes of the Press in this matter in confine ourselves to the consideration of the words, -- "as politic as it is graceful." the best means the Government has in | The system which has worked most Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay its power of dealing with the Press, in | wonderfully well up till now may now so far as the giving of information for be said to have been put on a perfect my31 public use is concerned. We have no land lasting footing. There cannot now specific complaint to make against our | be the slightest doubt of its permanent, own officials here of any want of courtesy | widespread and powerful utility. Some or any unwillingness to give, when ap- | Buch Scheme might be with advantage plied for, such information as we require: adopted in every Colony. A further far from it. But what we do regard as sensible arrangement is made at Madras a great pity is the fact that there is no and elsewhere. A room is established recognised official means for the transfer in the Secretariat known as the Editors' S. John's Cathedral - The Right to the newspapers, as a medium of com Room; and there are made accessible to and the Public, of all such matters of interest in local politics or Home affairs, ence and reports, as there is every reason available elsewhere, blue books &c., to believe would be of interest to the bearing on the history of the Colony, public, matters of course which they have the practices observed elsewhere as to a right to know, which the editors of the any large subject which may be agitating newpapers consider it their duty to the public mind at the moment; and let them know, and their knowledge of there are also produced for the perusal of which would not interfere with, but in | those interested, for precie or for reall probability assist in securing, the production as the editors may think wise, successful, peaceful and contented ad- fit, public reports, correspondence or ministration of the Government. There | documents of any other kind, which may right in the extreme, to do here.

not a little to better the relationship interests of the public; the tions which it was the desire of the Go- between newspapers than that light. But voluntary communications sense; justice and fair reasoning prevail from the Press Commissioner, that is, in its counsels, that the inevitable critiexplanations from the Government of dam should be made by intelligent men any act or policy which seemed to be fully informed on both sides regarding subjects as a Mation's Institutions and a inisconstrued by the country, say for the subjects they write about, than that People's Character. instance such a step sa the despatch of their works and words should be troops recently for Burmah, while full interpreted to the general public by and probably true; and clear enough, some person possessing in a remarkable lost a great deal of their effects by the degree that supreme ignorance of every this ridiculous system of consecuting the write a sisching leading article;

origin of official communiques was open to much misconstruction, and tended to bring discredit on both the Government and the newspapers. No matter what care and discretion might be exercised by the Press Commissioner to make his communications absolutely non-opinion. ative and only give information, there have been occasions where, owing to the high-strung tension of public feeling on some case involving principles of interest to every Anglo-Indian, very little more than a mere statement of facts for the other side of the question could not but strike one as a carefully and elaborately prepared defence of the Government. This gave occasion for Archibald Forbes. writing to the Daily News, reviewing at some length the relations existing between the Government of India and the Anglo-Indian Press, coming to the conclusion that Lord Lytton had brought journalism in that country into a state of ignominious bondage. This, it was remarked by journalists in India, was a disagreeable impression to be conveyed to the British public by a man generally himself and to his countrymen; new scenes credited with the faculty of quick and accurate observation, and every opportunity was taken by the Press of the Three Presidencies to confute his arguments. Mr Ferbes denounced the Press Commissioner, as an instrument employed and the demoralisation of the journals uninstructive for the more earnest ones. of the Indian Empire;" and this againgave occasion for all the Indian newspapers to state lucidly the terms they

were on with Government, and acknowledge the indebtedness they felt to Lord Lytton and this institution of his creation,—the Press Bureau. At the same time several of the leading should be not only pure but above suspicion, so Mr. Forbes' letter on the "demoralizing influence" of the Press Commissionership showed that it cerned both the Government and Press to purge themselves from repreach, however undeserved. conspiring together to mislead the public; and several of the editors repeated remonstrances they had previously made on what they felt to be a point of honour. namely, that they should be prohibited from using their own discretion THE relations existing in any country or avowing or withholding the source from

Commons in England, with the not prefixing to them the words "Public the Government is weighed and found Commissioner" or something of the kind. want of confidence passed against it, henceforth be published under the former upon to resign, and give the Opposition of information for which it does not care | what Western art has produced, yet we feel their turn at the wickets, and their share to assume any personal responsibility of the good things of this life accompany- with some such introduction as, "The ing the same or arising therefrom. The following communication has been

should be such an official and recognised be too long, or not important or interconduit, and we purpose briefly showing esting enough, to merit a rescue from what is done elsewhere with a view to oblivion at the hands of the Government suggesting what it would be wise and Gauette. Every member of this Information Bureau, (all members being If Lord Lytton has done nothing else appointed by the Governor) has the right during his rule in India for which he of moving for any papers or saking deserves credit, he has certainly done any information be desires in subsisting between the Government and book is submitted to the Governor the Press. Shortly after his arrival he at short intervals. In conclusion established a Press Bureau, and a Press may remark that nothing can Commissioner whose object and duty it more unsatisfactory to the Rulers or was to send to the Press all communic those who are ruled, or to the government to make public. All commue should exist any want of confidence the nications from editors of newspapers were one in the other. In no way can the plunged into "baths," then he is made to addressed to the Commissioner, and Go-I situation be better appreciated than vernment papers, old and new, printed the acceptance of Mr Robert Knight's listen to what Mr Gray has to say on the tribunals." and unprinted, were in his office for con- dictum that in a place like this the Press sultation when called for by any section finds its true level in the description. or member of the Press, always provided "The Opposition." The acts of Governe though serious enough, which show the authere was nothing prejudical to the Go- ment will be criticised until the day of thore want of skill in book-making, and we vernment Service in these documents, or judgment. Surely it is better far for the have pointed them out only to convince such whatever the case might be, seeing the Government, if honesty and common

rule with which they were sent out that aspect of the question he has to deal the source of the information should not with, which Disraell has said is the first be mentioned in the paper. Of course, requisite on the part of one who had to

REVIEW.

Chins, a history of the laws, manners and customs of the people, by John Henry Gray, M.A., LL.D., Archdeacon of Hongkong, edited by William Gow Gregor, 2 Vols. London, 1878.

The Chinese philosopher Mungtze or Mencius has said that one of the weaknesses of human nature (人之思) is the desire to become teachers of other men. It was extraordinary, therefore, that Mr Gray should have felt an ambition to write a book, and Mr Gray's book, but for his over-great ambition, might have been not only an innocent but a very instructive one. Mr Gray as may be inferred from his position, is an educated and cultivated English gentleman nay, the initials we find appended to his name in the work before us, would seem to indicate that he has been held to be a man of scholarly attainments. It has been his lot in life to live for many years among a strange people, actually speaking their language, moving and working among them. He had also, as we learn, availed himself of many opportunities of visiting different interesting and note-worthy parts of the country. Indisputably, Mr Gray had seen much that was both new and strange to of life, new institutions, strange manners and usages, all of which, had Mr Gray chosen to tell only what his eyes had seen, and thus make a book of it—say, a quarter or a fifth of the size of the work before us. -he might have produced a very pleasant | Gray's could have been tolerated at all, not + readable book; not only innocent reading by Lord Lytton for "the control at once for the simple readers, but not altogether tion from various quarters, nay, that it

the result before us, in two volumes of 700 odd | be a melancholy but no less unmistakable sign pages, wherein Mr Gray has undertaken to. that in spite of the amount of printed matter discourse upon the 'gouvernment,' 'religion,' that is yearly being poured forth in Europe fortune-telling, swicides, marriages, of the West have still very little knowledge the Chinese people, but in what fashion we of this nation. But among the many miswill forthwith proceed to show. Mr Gray's conceptions and fantastic attributes that object and intention, it would appear from still oling to the people of China and their papers pointed out that, as Cæsar's wife | the title, was to produce a very complete | institutions in the minds of Europeans, none and comprehensive work on the subject; and seems to us to be more widely spread and the public, as it would seem, has metaken | confirmed and yet none more absurd and the will of the author for the deed; for unfounded than the notion that the Chinese already, in the newspapers and other circles, | believe a certain mysterious connection, " a we constantly hear of Mr Gray's book spoken connecting link" as Mr Gray calls it; to of as the latest or the book on China; which, exist between their Ruler and the gods or it is as far as possible from being; this the supernatural powers. If a word of ours in fact, sounds ridiculous to any one, who, in this place can dispel for ever this having the least knowledge of the subject, ridiculous notion from the minds of our reads ten pages of Mr Gray's work. Perhaps readers we will have done more than Mr the beautiful binding and get-up of the Gray with his 700 odd pages, we will therebook-and last not least the long price the book-sellers ask for it-may have contributed not a little towards giving rise to such an opinion; for in these respects, it must be understand what the Chinese mean by giving confessed. Mr Gray's book leaves nothing to such titles to their Rulers as Thien tre be wished for, although in every other respect, there is much to be desired. One word, however, on the illustrations of the book, 140 Thien (奉天) "the Heaven-appointed." in number, said, and, no doubt, truly, to be done by native artists. It would be ourious to know what object Mr Gray may have had in view, when he was induced to illustrate his book with these queer unearthly pictures. We will not libel Mr Gray's good taste so far as to suppose for a moment that thought them beautiful. It may be, however that he meant by these specimens to illustrate the state of the Chinese pictorial art. But also, in this case, we can forbear forming a very mean opinion of Mr Gray's judgment in these matters, only by supposing that he has not seen much of Chinese art. We too have examined many specimens of Chinese pictures, and although they possess no high merit as compared with ourselves bound, as will, we are confident those of Mr Gray's countrymen, who have examined with any attention collections of Chinese vases, to protest against the terrible pictures in Mr Gray's book being accepted as specimens of Chinese pictorial art. But lessure to take up one of these days, concession made by the Government to we are afraid, another motive less respectable than the two we have just mentioned may also have been not without influence with Mr Gray, namely, to attract and astonish simple readers with something outlandish, something really Chinese! In this case, we cannot find terms severe enough with which to condemn the act and purpose. A re-

spectable tea-grocer in Mr Gray's country would disdain to invite his customers by exhibiting before his shop-windows such pictures as Mr Gray has thought fit to place before his readers. into 32 chapters with different subjects for | and decrees, Heaven-appointed, invested with Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. | munication between the Government | the Press and to all who take an active | grievously mistaken did he suppose that | sponsible truly to none but to Heaven, and with Mr Gray, the division into chapters not to the gods, as Mr Gray says. Whether intelligence, and synopsis of correspond- such official records as are not readily means anything like a methodical or Mr Gray believes this to be true or not, is systematic, not to say philosophical arrange- | no concern of ours, but that it is no new

ment of the subjects according to their doctrine, or one to be found only among nature or importance. For instance, we the Chinese, should not have escaped Mr find after the chapter headed "Suicides" Gray, who by his profession should be, and there comes a chapter on "Titles of Honours who loves to show us that he is indeed and Visits of Ceremony," then "Sumptuary familiar with the Hebrew Bible. Indeed it Laws," then "Sports and Amusement," then seems a pity that Mr Gray should not have "Astrologers and Fortune-telling," then, remembered the stories of Saul and of "Pagodas." There may be a method in and other ceremonies and practices of the Mr Gray's madness of arrangement, but we Old Testament dispensation have not escapfail to see it; and we are confident nobody ed his notice. but Mr Gray himself will be able to fathom the secret. Again, like old Montaigne, or Gray's book teems with errors; we might the worthy Bishop Berkeley, who began with have said with little exaggeration that Tar-water and ended with a philosophical every sentence is full of errors. The senexposition of the Trinity, Mr Gray likewise | tence immediately following that about the heads his chapter with a subject simply to begin with it, but the honest reader would the i be grievously disappointed if he believed he knew, on entering one of Mr Gray's chapters. where Mr Gray will lead him and finally very first chapter headed "Introductory" Mr Gray, properly enough, begins with the cosmogony, and after a page or two reader is treated with descriptions of "cities and towns," then he is hurried along "the streets and shops" then of a sudden, he is by pass through "momumental arches" then to inspect the "fire brigades" and finally to

moral character of the Chinese people. These are however merely external faults. readers as may not be acquainted with the enbject upon which Mr Gray has undertaken to write, that a man; who commits such faults, mannon be held competent to speak, much less to pass judgment on such important

But there are faults in Mr tiray's bookevery page teems with them of a much more serious, and, in fact, altogether ruinous nature; which make the book not only worthless but seriously mischlevotis. The second chapter, headed government;

begins thus !-The form of government of this vast empire is

himself as the interpreter of the decrees of Heaven, and he is recognized by the people over whom he rules as the connecting link between

the gods and themselves. Now this, if literally translated to one of Mr Gray's chair-coolies, would have made him gasp and stare. It would be interesting to know where Mr Gray picked up this curious piece of information. The present writer remembers as a little boy, being told that Queen Victoria had two snakes which grew out of her shoulders, and which had daily to be fed with heads of little boys. The person who told the present writer this was an illiterate deaf old woman. Now, we have a strong suspicion that the person who gave Mr Gray the above piece of information was one of this sisterhood, who had vilely abused his simplicity, and imposed upon his ignorance of the celestial people. Indeed the suspicion becomes stronger when one reads throughout these volumes frequently of Mr Gray's conferences with this class of persons. But to proceed. In the next sentence of the same para-

graph we read:-"He (the Emperor) is supposed to hold communion with the deities at his pleasure and to obtain from them the blessings of which the personally or the nation may stand in need."

Now these absurdities are exquisitely ridiculous, and would deserve only to be laughed at but that many of Mr Gray's readers are but too ready to believe them, as we have no doubt Mr Gray does himself. Indeed the fact that a book like this of Mr to say find acceptance and even commendacould have been written by a man of Mr But Mr Gray has judged otherwise. Hence Gray's standing and position, seems to us to Confucianism,' 'pawn shops,' 'astrology,' on China and things Chinese, the people of

> countrymen will best help our readers to (天子) the "Son of Heaven" and Fung Carlyle says:-- To assert that in whatever man you chose to lay hold of (by this or the other plan of clutching at him); and olap a round piece of metal on the head of, and called King, there straightway came to reside a divine virtue, so that he became a kind of God, and a Divinity inspired him with faculty and right to rule over you to all lengths: this, what can we do with this but leave it to rot? But I will say withal and that is what these Divine right men meant, that in Kings, and in all human Authorities, and relations that men Godcreated can form among each other, there is verily either a Divine Right or else a Diabolic Wrong; one or other of these two." In another place he says:- "Well, also, was it written by Theologians: a King rules by divine right. He carries in him anthority from God, or man will never give it him. Can I choose my own King? I can choose my own King Popinjay, and play what farce or tragedy I may with him; but he who is to be my Ruler whose will is to be higher than my will, was chosen for me in Heaven. Neither except in such Obedience to the Heaven-chosen is Freedom so much as conceivable."

Perhaps a quotation from one of Mr Gray's

Now this, or something approaching to this, is what the Chinese, ignorant heathens that they are, believe, or try to believe, and what their prophets, sages and philosophers from all ages have taught them; this, namely,—that he who is born gifted with the power and faculty to be a Ruler of men, who has received the Thien Ming or Divine Commission, he, verily, is But we proceed now to consider the Hwang-ti or Emperor, the Delegate of contents of the book itself. It is divided Heaven, the Interpreter of Heaven's will headings; but the simple reader would be a Divine Right to rule over them, and re-Beggars and Charitable Institutions," then David, when the practice of the "choice of Hotels &c," then "Pawn-shops," then virgins," Mordeoai's apparel of royal favour,

> We have said that every page of Mr communion with the gods, reads:-

"This mighty monerch is assisted in the administration of the government by a Cabinet Council, which consists of four great ministers.

we land him. Thus, for instance under the Now there are two Councils altogether ... one, Inner, corresponding to the Prive Council in England, called in Chinese Nuci Koe () which consists of four chancellors and other ministers; and the other outer, corresponding to the Cabinet Council. called in Chinese Kuan Ke. Again the next sentence says-

" In addition to this Countil there are mix

Now these six cannot, if we understand the meaning of English words, by any means be called tribunals, as Mr Gray himself will

"There are six tribunals for the conduct in detail of all government business."

But it is nowise our intention here to cortent Mr Gray's mistakes sentence by sentences like college tutors. It would require, we fancy, two volumes as bulky as Mr Grav's book itself to point out and explain all Mr Gray's errors, some of omission; others of perversion, but all of ignorance. It is not however, in faults of details of this nature that Mr Gray becomes really insufferable. although these too at times are such that ornatrain ourselves to read op specificulty. with any show of patience. an insigned taken of rande.

acts of worship, among others, take place less Mr Gray tells usevery year at Peking, which if anything in the customs and institutions of the Chinese people-deserve, we venture to say, if not admiration, at least to be looked upon with reverence and respect, not only as relics of the beautiful simplicity of old times, but as a kind of mute symbolism or religious recognition of the dignity of labour. The one which the reader may have heard of, consists in the highest personage of the land "drawing solemnly on a certain day of the year, on the green bosom of our Mother Earth, when the Heavens, after dead black winter, have again, with their vernal radiances awakened her, a distinct red furrow with the plough, a signal that all ploughs of the land are to begin ploughing.

The other, no less beautiful and worthy of reverence, from which even Mr Gray's countrywomen, with their cries for their liberties and their rights, might learn something, is that performed by the Empress. On a certain day of the year in the 9th Moon, we believe, the highest lady of the land proceeds with her ladies and maiden attendants, (ladies of the Imperial harem Mr Gray calls them) first to worship at the altar of the person whom they believe to have first taught their fathers to make silk, then with her own Imperial hands to pluck the leaves from the mulberry trees, and symbolically to go through all the processes of silk making, a beautiful admonition to all the house-wives of the land of what their duties and functions are to be. The ceremony of holding the plough, is not mentioned by Mr Gray at all, and of the other Mr Gray, no doubt from his horror of all idolatrous practices, gives the following eccount:-

the Emperor as the representative of heaven and workmanship in the way of book-writing. 20, 1837; has reigned up till to day, (her done as much as they might have done in the Empress as the representative of mother earth. In this position she is supposed to exert an influence over nature and to possess-horrescoreferens—a transforming power (Beware, O Mr Gray of the deaf old woman we have spoken of); one of her principal duties is to see that at stated seasons of the year, worship is duly and reverently paid to the tutelary deity of silkworms. It is also her duty carefully to examine the weaving of the silk stuffs which the ladies of the Imperial harem (1) weave and make into efforts, therefore, will convince either Mr garments for certain state idols.

But we pass over to the next chapter of Mr Gray's book; we do so, not because there are no more errors to be detected in the chapter we leave behind, but simply because we despair of pointing them all out-the whole is one blotch-work of errors and perversions.

The third chapter is headed "Prisons and Punishments," throughout which and elsewhere Mr Gray invariably speaks of the one, as "dens of cruelty" "habitations of cruelty;" and of the other as barbarous and revolting" "barbarous and cruel in the extreme;" "for example," adds Mr Gray, "I saw a poor wretch who, for three days and nights, had not been allowed to sit down." Scraps of Latin verses and references scattered throughout these volumes evince to us that Mr Gray has not gone through a course of arts in vain. But we wonder it Wednesday, the 28th inst., being the cenhas not occurred to him to head this chapter with the following:-

Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque infantibus orci Luctus et ultricis posuere cubilia curae; Pallentesque habitant morbi tristisque

Terribiles visu formae, letumque labosque,

Et metus et malesuada fames ac turpis

Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et discordia demens Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

In a country where "the judges are venal: the judicial procedure is defective: the punishments are barbarous and revolting the police dishonest," the reader will not expect to find model prison houses after the John Howard philanthropic pattern, where prisoners are "fed on cocos, soup and meat." But, we believe, it will surprise him, in such a country, and after a beginning that roars so loud and thunders in the index," to find the following arrangement or system of arrangements. We give it in Mr Gray's own words-

¿ Each prison is presided over by a gouvernor who has under him a considerable number of In a barrack beyond the doors or gates of each prison is a resident force of ten soldiers. There are, also, according to lew, a physician, five clerks, six bearers of firewood and water . . . To each prison a granary is attached in which rice of the cheapest and coarsest kind is stored (not cocos and butcher-meat.)

"The law provides that once a month eachprison shall be inspected by a gouvernment offi cial. It is his duty to ascertain how many prisoners have died in prison during the month and to make inquiries respecting the conduct of the various turnkeys, watchmen and spearmen employed. After each inspection this officer is supposed to forward his report to the Vicerov or Gouvernor. Should it appear that, owing to the neglect of the officers of prison, two p. c. of the men under confinement have died during the course of the month, an entry, not only against the name of the gouvernor of the prison, but against that of the deputy Magistrate under whose jurisdiction the prison is placed, is made in the book of faults. Should three per cent have died two entries are made in this book ; in the case of the mortality reaching four per cent. both the gouvernor and deputy Magistrate are dismissed from office. In the event of gir or saven per cent of the prisoners dying, the ruler prison belongs is degraded one step.

" All prisoners in each ward, with only one excention, wear fetters. The exception is the prisoner who is supposed to be more respectable, and who conducts himself better than any of his follows in crime. He is allowed the full freedom of his limbs, and upon him as a mark of confidence and trust, devolves the privilege of acting as an overseer over his fellow-prisoners in the same ward."

It seems also that female prisoners are confined apart, and hence we may inoidentally add what Mr Grey has not mentioned, that women can never be imprisoned except for capital offences or for adultery.

To this account of the Chinese prisons we will only add one remark, namely that, judged according to the John Howard pat- in the shape of holiday attire. At noon tern, with its cocoa and butcher-meat feeding, they are verily "dens and habitations of crusity "-where " never an opportunity is afforded them (the prisoners) or washing slege. There are no less than eleven vessels of their bodies or even of dressing their hair, water being a scarce commodity and, haircombe articles almost unknown

Mr Gray says, "it would be indeed an unspeakable mercy to Chinese prisoners were & Chinese Howard to appear "-to which we asy unspeakable truly? In this miserable chiming in. heathen country, there has never been, and, We hope, never will be an individual who QUEEN-VIOTORIA, was born sixty years ago resolved "to make a voyage of discovery a erronmanigation of pharity; to collate dispreses, to gauge wretcheduess, to take the the throne, June 20th 1887, when she was at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain!

Two great solemn state ceremonies or public | dimensions of human misery." Neverthe-

"For the promotion of the comfort of prisoners. humane persons sometimes give or bequesthe sums of money. For instance, in the tenth year of Taou-kwang, a provincial treasurer in the province of Kwang-tung named Ow, gave ten thousand dollars to the sait monopoly, the interest from which sum was to be expended annually in providing the prisoners in the principal goals of the city of Canton with a few cresture comforts. Many of the high officials of the province, in imitation of Tressurer Ow's example, invested other sums, the interest of which was to be employed in providing medicine, and fans in summer (not hair combs?), and warm underglothing in winter, for all the prisoners in the large goals in the city."

But we will pass over the nameless horrors of the execution ground, which Mr Gray has thought fit to exhibit before the reader and "which must have filled him (the reader) with pain and indignation." In conclusion of this chapter, after summing up, with a moral enthusiasm which does honour to his heart, and in what is vulgarly called rhetorical writing, in which the courts of justice are characterised as places where iniquity and reckless cruelty prevail-officials, whose venality &c., goals, where human beings are penned in dens of noisome filth and squalor, &c., &c., Mr Gray ends with this very "obvious reflection."

"I cannot close without remarking how profoundly grateful we ought to be that our heritage has fallen to us in a land whose judges are incorrupt, and whose laws are imbued with the spirit of that Word which teaches rulers and people slike 'to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God.'"

But here we will take leave of Mr Gray; days; age at death 72. and if he should still be unconvinced that We hear, however, that Mr Gray has been writing and publishing more books, giving accounts of his travels; his doings in this department have evidently, as we apprehen-ded, found favour with the public, and he has thus been encouraged to do more of that kind of work, which, in our humble opinion and as we have tried to show, he is as far as possible from being competent to do. If our Gray or the reader that Mr Gray cannot

SINENSIS

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next American Mail, may be expected here about Thursday next, the 29th inst. by the P. M. steamer City of Peking.

The next FRENCH and AUSTRALIAN MAILS (via Gaile) may be expected here by the M. M. steamer Yangtse, about Thursday, the 29th

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor has given instructions to have the Botanical Gardens prepared for a public Promenade Concert on the evening of next tenary of the birthday of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet. The Gardens will be illuminated under the direction of Mr Ford, superintendent; and, by the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Geddes and the officers of the Regiment, the Band of the 27th Inniskillings will play from nine till eleven o'clock.

We would commend attention to the apropos reproduction in our sixth page to-day, of "Recollections of the Queen." from Truth.

THE following is a list of the guests to be | weather certainly promises to be hot, but present at the Queen's Birthday State Dinner | we will at least hope that we shall be spared this evening:-

Bishop Raimondi, Hon. Col. Stuart, Com- | but a severe typhoon such as that of 1874, modore Smith, Hon. J. Russell, Hon. M. S. will soon reduce the mud houses being Tonnochy, Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. H. B. Gibb, thrown upat present, to a heap of ruins, and Capt. Paschen, I.G.N., Capt. Schering, Major | the consequences will be far more disastrous Phillips, 27th Inniskillings, the Harbour than when they were in the same state Master and Mrs and Miss Thomsett, the through the agency of fire, as life may be Postmaster General and Mrs Lister, Mr sacrified wholesale. Creagh, the Col. Surgeon and Mrs Ayres, Rev. Dr. Eitel and Mrs Eitel, Capt. Barton, A.A.M.S., the Acting Registrar General, Captain McEuen, Commander Guimaraes (Portuguese gun-vessel Tejo), Mr Pitman, Rev. E. Lemonnier, and Major Palmer.

The following were also invited but from

various causes, were unable to attend:-The Hon, the Colonial Secretary and Mrs Marsh, the Hon, the Surveyor General, the Captain Superintendent of Police and Mrs Deane, the Colonel-Chaplain and Mrs Kidd, and Dr. F. Stewart.

Majesty's Birthday will be held from 10 about Ohina, which appears in another o'clock till midnight.

of the country (cic) or district to which the To DAY, Her Majesty's birthday, has been highly intelligent and well-informed Chiobserved as a holiday by all the Govern- nese gentleman, of a work by a foreigner, ment offices; at the Police Court only the whose claim to that ability, not to speak of business was of such importance that delay painstaking accuracy, that one expects to find could not be allowed. The Banks were in so ambitious an author, has already been performed by H. M.'s 27th Regiment, peared for the third time as an author, on harbour was gay with bunting, nearly every vessel in port displaying something ed, not followed, Baron Hithmer's Prothe roar of artillery was sufficient to justify a bolief that Hongkong was in a state of war in the harbour at present, and each of these sent forth clouds of smoke and Hame | deacon Gray has not put together a book followed by reports which echoed and re- to be compared with that of the grave and echoed amongst the hills, the battery

eighteen years of age. She is now therefore in the 42nd year of her reign, and out of the other 34 sovereigns England has had since the Conquest, only four have reigned so long; they were Henry III. reigned 56 years, age at death 66; Edward III. reigned 50 years, age at death 66; Elizabeth reigned 44 years, 4 mos. 7 days; age at death 70; George III. reigned (nominally) 59 years, and died in his 82nd year, but during nine years of that period, owing to his mental illness his son George, Prince of Wales, (afterwards George IV.) was Regent. The following table given the length of reign &c. of the sovereigns of the Hanoverian Line:-

George I.-Born 1660, began to reign August 1, 1714; reigned 12 years, 10 mos. 10 days; age at death 68.

George II .- Born 1683; began to reign June 11, 1727; reigned 33 years, 4 mos., 14 days; age at death 87.

George III,--Born 1738, began to reign Oct. 25, 1760; reigned 59 years, 3 mos., 4 days; age at death 82. George IV.-born 1762; began to reign

days, age at death 68.

Jan. 29, 1820 ; reigned 10 years, 4 mos., 28

other living Monarch, for although the always ready to ask our assistance in arresthe only ascended the throne of Prussia in China. 1861, and was declared Emperor of Germany The other crowned heads older than Her write a book, we will not have written in Majesty are the Emperor of Russia, who was born April 17, (29 new style) able value stolen, and seven persons mur-1818; and the King of Denmark, who was born April 18, same year. They are thus their rules are short compared to Her Majesty's, the former succeeding to the throne only in 1855, and the latter in 1863. From these two parent stocks have come respectively the Duchess of Edinburgh, England's

> No date has yet been fixed for the execution of the three men now under sentence

darling and pride the Princess of Wales.

WE learn that the Hankow tea market was opened on Monday last, on the part of the buyers for Russia, when some 70,000 half chests were settled. The English buyers bad been holding aloof so far, but the Glencoe was expected to leave to-day. In Foochow the tacit understanding had been come to not to open the market until the 1st of June.

we are to have a very hot summer this year, | courtesy we should fully appreciate,and will be visited by a severe typhoon. The the typhoon until better prepared to meet Sir T. Wade, Sir John and Lady Smale, it than now. The town is being rebuilt,

> A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to a certain verandah within a hundred yards of the Court House which, he says, should have a for Shanghai; 16, Douglas, for Hongkong. large label "Highly Dangerous," exhibited on each of its supports. A few days ago a lump of rotten wood fell while he was passing under it. The duties of the Inspector of Buildings seem to be somewhat vague, THE Ceylon Observer has, in a recent issue, he suggests that the responsibilities of this overworked officer should be more clearly defined, for his future guidance, and public safety.

The General Reception in honor of Her THE Review of Archdescon Gray's book column is interesting and valuable, as being little in the way of called in question on more than one occa-At 6 sion. "Argus," in his "Adversaria" in the interesting | the Courier, says of the work :- "I see Archdeacon Gray, formerly of Cauton, has ap-The this occasion with A Journey Round the World. Such a work should have proceedmenade au tour du Monde, just an a rich soprano should be preceded (if absolutely necessary) and not followed by a weak and thready alto. With all the advantages of his years of experience in the East, Archthoughtful diplomatist above mentioned.

THE following is the order of service at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, Sunday after Astension :

Mirriug Prayer, Litary and Sermos,

Monk; Anthem, "I will call upon Thee address from the general community was Lord" No. 28; Hymn, "There is a blessed | presented and briefly acknowledged by the home," No. 230.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 5 .-Reader, The Colonial Chaplain: Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deutoronomy xxx. IV. : Second Lesson, Philemon; Psalm, No. 134 page 135 Monk Cantate Domino, No. 115 Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 82 Monk; First Hymn, "Our blest redeemer," No. No. 207 Second Hymn, "Now that the day-light dies away," No. 16.

It is not only Hongkong that suffers from gang robberies; in fact it is well known that they are very prevalent all over China, especially in the Kwantung province. When caught, these desperadoes have a short shrift, and are soon minus a head. It was only the laxity of vigilance displayed by the police, and the mild policy displayed in treating criminals, that led to their trying Hougkong as a field for adventure. But although they nearly succeeded in securing a rich booty on that occasion, they are William VI.—Born 1765, began to reign monsible enough men to know that not only June 26, 1820; reigned 6 years, 11 mos., 24 | would a similar attempt made now prove a failure, but the gang would in all probability Victoria.—(Our present Queen, whom God | be got hold of and be severely dealt with. 60th birthday), 41 years, 11 mos., 4 days. | aiding us to find any of the scoundrels who Her Majesty has ruled longer than any took part in the attack, but they are

A darlog attack was made on the village Canton on the 3rd Feb. when twelve dered. The gang numbered nearly thirty information at the Police Court yesterday, before Mr Creagh, setting forth that his and one person killed; also that the robother houses. They robbed twelve houses altogether and seven persons were killed. Some of the robbers, it appears, were but not so seriously, were Mr E. J. Row- White, arrived on the 19th, at the outer known to the complainant, as they belonged to the same village. Thirteen of these men were arrested yesterday by Sergeant military mandarin appeared to apply for their rendition. The case was remanded. Were the Chinese Government to arrest thirteen of the men who took part in the Ir is the opinion of many old residents that | Winglok Street raid, it would be an act of

> HEDGE & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 17th May:-

Arrivals During the Week.-May Sheldrake, from Tamsui; 9, Monarch, from Hongkong; 10, Tah Yew, from Shanghai; 11, Lily, from Hongkong; 11 Namoa, from Hongkong; 12, Syrla, from Shanghai; 12, Teviot, from Hongkong 12, Blankenese, from Amoy; 14, Douglas, from Hongkong; 14, Irazu, from Newchang; 14. Ouba, from Newchwang; 15, Merionethshire, from Hiogo; 16, Glenfalloch, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week. -May 11, Hamburg, for Tientsin; 11, Europe, for Shanghai; 12. Sheldrake, for Hongkong; 18, Namoa, for Hongkong; 15, Tah Yew.

Shipping in Port.-Forward Ho. Braemar Castle, Ben Gloe, Gleneagles, Monarch, Lily, Syria, Toviot, Blankenese, Irazu. Cuba, Merionethahire, Glenfalloch.

judging from a recent coroner's inquest, and the following paragraph in its London correspondence respecting Baron Overbeck's Borneo scheme:-"I have no definite information as yet respecting the intentions of the Foreign Office as to the Borneo scheme. nor has any notice of motion appeared on the Parliamentary lists to date with regard to it. The impression on the minds of those who have watched the course of matters with regard to this proposal is that it is not viewed with favour by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs any more than it the criticism by an educated, liberal and has been by his confrers of the Colonial Office, and I am assured by a good authoriby one high official in the Foreign Officebacked up by Mr Pope Hennessy's representations—that it would ere this have met with prompt refusal. However, as I have stated. I cannot as yet learn that the Government has committed itself to any decided opinion one way or the other with regard to it."

GENERAL GRANT AT SHANGHAI.

The reception and entertainment of General Grant bave been aminently successful t but the pleasure of the whole has been considerably marred by a serious accident by which one life has been lost, and that of a European has been placed in great leopardy. He landed on Saturday, the 17th instant, the second anniv reary his departure from America on his tour round the world. It was on the 17th May, 1877, that he embarked at Philadelphia for-England, and the General says that the seems at Shanghai reminded him greatly of same departure, which is no mean public. compliment to the BM BIL pirited and

General. The Taotai was presented, and to him the General expressed his delight with the hearty-reception. The horses refusing duty through the band playing volunteers dragged the carriage and seamen from the numerous war vessel In the harbour was imposing in the extreme. A dinner party was given in the evening.

On the whole, saysour contemporary, Shang hai has reason to be proud of the welcome accorded to the General on his arrival on Saturday. It was a welcome eclipsing the earnestness which characterised the demonstrations on the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis's visits, while at the indicated that it was not overdone.

Next day the General and his son accompanied by Mr Bailey visited the Brigades and the accompanying illuminait could not have failed to strike the ploy him to collect under the new contract. The people of China are taught to regard give some more specimens of Mr Gray's preserve) born 1819, began to reign June The Chinase authorities have perhaps not vantage" in the Settlement from which to some was asked to produce the bills he

> C. D. News :- From some at present unex- rity, as it was valueless. Emperor of Germany is in his 82nd year, | ing those who offend against the laws of plained occuse; though it is supposed to | These are the simple facts of the case as have been occasioned by a spark, a pot related by the complainant, although it of some explosive compound, which had took nearly four hours to elicit as much, the been procured without the knowledge evidence being greatly regarding questions in 1871; he is the clost Sovereign living. of Teem Kong in the Pun U district near and against the orders of the Chief En- of account. gineer, took fire, and blew up with a loud report and violent concussion, seriously resuming the evidence of the accountant houses were looted, property to a consider- injuring three persons—a foreigner and two was taken at some length, and was corrobo-Chinese,—the former, Mr. F. Moutrie, of rative of that of the complainant. The very severely wounded in the fleshy part | day next. men, and twenty two of them are believed of the right thigh. Assistance was immeonly one year older then the Queen, and to have reached our shores. (Pleasant!) diately rendered, and he was carried into the French bank and Dr. Little and Dr. One Hung Chin Wing, a farmer, laid an Jamieson sent for, appliances being meanwhile used to stop the great flow of blood. We understand the injury was found to be so serious as to prevent his removal, and arhouse was entered by a gang of robbers, rangements were kindly made for his acand property to the value of \$200 stolen, commodation at the Bank as well as for those friends who volunteered to sit up with with the Chinese Admiral on board. him. Mr Harvie, on being informed of the bers, after trying him up proceeded to loot accident, at once hastened to render what arrived on the 20th, fr m Hongkong and assistance he could. One of the injured | Swatow with the English and American Chinese has since died.

The other foreigners who were injured, land, who was burnt about the face-he harbour; after landing passengers and was conveyed to the General Hospital, mails, she proceeded on her voyage where his hurts were at once attended to, to Shanghai. We understand that the and he was afterwards taken home—and French mail for Fouchow was on board Mr Sachan, who was standing on the lower in hopes of catching the S. S. Kwanz-Toomey, and there is some probability of balcony of Messrs Pustau's hong, and was Tung; unfortunately the Kwang Tung left the others being secured. They were struck and cut with some of the flying a few hours previous to her arrival. taken before the Magistrate to-day, and a debris. Several other persons had their clothes torn.

Police Intelligence. (Before C. V. Creagh Esq.) Saturday, 24th May.

BEOURING PAYMENT OF WAGES. fishing junk, No. 1659, together with the height. nets and fishing tackle valued at \$250. on the 22ad instant at Tau Ka Wan. It arranged for the publication in the native appeared from the evidence that defendants | language of the proceedings in the Wuwere employed as seamen on board the shih shan case. junk and three months' wages were due H. M.'s S. Sheldrake was relieved on the them. They could not get any money | 11th inst: by the Lily, and left on the day from the complainant, who owed a lot of | following for Hongkong, where she will. we money to other people; the defendants understand, be paid off and re-commiswere afraid the other creditors would seize the junk for debt, so, during the complainant's absence, they sailed away from Tan-Ka-Wan to Shau-Ki-Wan.

food at all one day, and had to kill the dog Banyan City ere long. to satisfy their hunger.

their personal recognizances in \$50 each, are expected within the next few days. and advised them to take proceedings in The arrivals of new season's tea from the the Eummary Jurisdiction Court to recover their wages.

DASTARDY ASSAULT. Ling Awah, a fireman, S. S. Alaska, was charged with assaulting one Chan Aki, the master of the Yam Ki Shoe shop, Tung Man Lane. It would appear that the complainant was riding in a chair in East Street, when the defendant olled him by name. and on his turning round in the chair, the defendant struck him on his head with an iron bar and ran away. He was stopped by a European (James Phillip Marquand) who witnessed the assault. The chair-coolie. also deposed to seeing the assult which was apparently quite unprovoked. Defendant said that the complainant accused him of owing him mon y, and struck him with an umbrella. He did not touch the defendant. ty, that were it not for its carnest advocacy Fined \$10 with the alternative of twenty- Hankow, 9th May, 1879." one days' hard labour, and to enter into his ordered to pay \$5 amends to the complainant or be imprisoned for seven days with hard labour in addition.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket)

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Chen P.k Shan, a rent collector, was charged on remand with emb zzling the sum of \$2819.40 the moneys of his employer Pang Im, compradore to the Commissariat. The information which was filed reads as follows :- "I am owner of a number of houses in this Colony. One Cheang Pik Shan is employed by me to culleas the rents. I pay him a salary of ten dollars a month. Finding, accord ing to his accounts, that the tenants wordwory much in arrears with their rents. I appointed another person to collect the new rents from the beginning of the current month, and directed Cheang Pik Bhan to particularly attend to the collection of the rents in extence. On Monday last, upon examining his account I ascertained that he had received into his possession of secount of the said rents, from time to time, maners amounting to two sommuni y thousand, eight hundred and ninetoon

Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; First of the northern port. The papers | dollars and forty three cents, for which Lesson, Deuteronomy xxx.; Second Lesson, to hand to-day are full of the most he has not accounted to me. I verily believe, John Ix. to v. 39; Venite, No. 2 Monk; graphic descriptions of a really magni- and do suspect and believe, that he has Psalms, Nos. 134 and 135 Monk; Te Deum, floont display, and a hearty welcome by fraudulently embezzled and atolen the Nos. 95 and 96 Monk; Jubilate, No. 112 the community, foreign and native. An said monies, and i pray for a warrant for his arrest. He lives on the second floor of | house No. 169 Queen's Road Central." The complainant, who is perhaps better

known as Hing Kee, the compradore for

the Commissariat Department, gave evidence. He deposed to the defendant being employed by him to collect rents, at a salary containing the General and Mrs. Grant of \$10 per month and 5 per cent commission. and others from the Wharf to Mr Bailey's | He (complainan) had about forty houses of house. The procession of the military, his own, and had a contract with Mr ayrle to collect the rent of 51 houses and with Mr Remotios to collect the rent of 25 more. He paid Messrs Ryrie and Remedios a certain fixed sum per mouth, for the houses in question, let or not jet, and whatever he received in the shape of rent was therefore his own. He employed the prisoner to collect the rent of these 76 houses, the prisoner was to receive \$10 per month as salary and 5 per cent on all profits made same time the excellence of the proceedings by complainant. The contract with Mr Ryrie was for seven years, and it expired in March last, that with Mr Remedics for three years only, and expires at the end of native town walking through the Eng. the current month. These accounts were lish and French Settlements, and at- kept quite distinct, and under separate tended at the Cathedral in the evening. names. That for complainant's own houses The torch-light procession of the Fire | was kept in the name of Hing Tak Tong. Mr Ryrie's, under the name of Sin Ki. and tion of the Settlements, on Monday night. Mr Remedio's Wan Sing Tong. He had were so complete in every respect as to entered into a new contract with Mr Ryrie leave nothing to be desired-affording a for three years, but suspecting the prisoner sight at once so novel and interesting that | was acting dishonestly, he refused to emillustrious party who twice viewed it from Prisoner had been asked to make up his the balcony of the Hongkong and Shanghai | accounts, as there were a number, of Bank-by the way, the best "coign of tenants said to be in arrears; When prispent the money, and begged forgive-An unfortunate accident occurred when ness. He had offered to give complainant the procession was near the Masonic Hall. a promissory not for the amount. but The following account appears in the N. complainant refused to accept such a secu-

The Court adjourned for tiffin, and, on

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., being | case was then further remanded till Mon-

China.

The U.S.S. Ranger, Commander Boyd. left to day for Swatow.

The Chinese man-of-war Wang Nien Tsing arrived on the 19th, from Foothow The steamer Hailoong, Captain Goode,

maile. The British ateamer Patroclus, Capt.

The bathing house and the season were opened on Saturday evening last by four determined amateurs, two of the A and two of the B class. One of the former was the distinguished winner of last year's silver oup.

> FOOUHOW. (Herald, May 15th.)

The first considerable freshet of the Cheung Sz, and four others, were charged season set in on the 11th inst: and the with stealing the Lo Hing Hoi, licensed river continues to be above the average

The Chinese officials have, we understand.

H. E. Sir Thomas Wade left for Hongkong per S. S. Namao on the 18th instant. It is rumoured that there is every prob-Defendants said that they had had no ability of His Excellency's return to the

Seven steam ships are, it will be noted. Mr Creagh ordered them to enter into on the berth for London, and several others Pehling and other adjacent districts are not sufficient to form any criterion of the crop. though so far the quality is considered rather inferior to the earlier supplies of last

The Hankow Tea Market Report of the 16th May says :- For the first time in the annals of the Tea trade at this port, foreigners have consented to an agreement. the terms of which are set forth as under:

"We the undersigned hereby agree and bind ourselves not to offer directly or indirectly for the new Teas either here of at Kiukiang before Monday, the 19th inst.

"We also agree not to ship Teas on mative account to London, before the same date. It is distinctly understood that this agreement to be binding must be general

Specialization is the as to whether princi personal recognizance in \$100 to be of good | the above will have the desired effect of behaviour for twelve months. He was also preventing the usual rush when bidding commences, but it certainly has opened the eyes of natives to the fact they never believed in heretofore, viz., that buyers can carry out a combination, when they see it to be to their interests to do so. It also affords the advantage to shippers of being able thoroughly to inspect the Teas before burchasing, and also of having a large stock to select from, instead of a few chops, as has

been customary in former years. Musters of both Hankow and Kinkisns district Teas were placed on the Market on the 12th instant. The general impression appears to be that the Teas are thin in water, but as many of the best chops have not yet been shewn, we defer an opinion

until next report. The following is an estimate of Testire rived up to the evening of 16th insta the bulk of which has been placed on the market :-- Hankow district Tes, 188,000 1-chests; Kinking district Tee, 47,000

Freights .- The following steamers are in port on the berth for London :-- Glencoe. Loudoun Castle, Glenearn, Glenarinevi-Afghan, Malabar and Lord of the Islan. The Ferguia is likewise in port, to load, it is said, for Russia. No rates of freight have as yet been circulated.

Portfolio.

AMARI ALIQUID.

If ever at the fount of joy Poor mortal stoops to fill his oup, Still welling fresh to his annoy A bitter something bubbles up. So one sang sadly long ago-Sang how the fairest flowers amid. E'en where the springs of pleasure flow, "Surgit ameri aliquid."

And echoing down the vaults of time The warning signs for me and you In Latin verse, in English rhyme; Twas true of old, to-day 'its true. Ah. brother! have you not full oft Found, even as the Roman did. That in life's most delicious draught "Surgit amari aliquid?"

You run the race, the battle fight, And, eager seize at last the prize: The negtar in its goblet bright Is yours to drain 'neath beauty's eyes. Yet are these honors out of date-They would not come when they were bid The longed-for draught is all too late-"Surgit amari aliquid."

Or, haply, in the cruel strife You foully thrust a brother down And with his broken heart, or life, Purchased your bauble of a crown. Wear it; but for remorseful thought In vain you struggle to be rid; The triumph is too dearly bought-" Surgit amari aliquid."

And so the cup is turned to gall, The fount polluted at its source-Envenomed and embittered all By dull regret to keen remorse. Well hast thou said, O godless sage! From thee not all the truth was hid. Though ever on thy mighty page "Surgit amari aliquid. -Blackwood's Maguzine.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE QUEEN. After Sir Robert Peel's accession in 1841 some droll things were told about her Majesty's coldness towards some of the Court ladies thrust upon her, as it was said against her will. The only truth is that, in Prince Albert's days, the etiquette of the Court was extremely severe, and some of the young ladies in attendance has occasionally to be reminded that they were expected to remain standing when the Queen or the Prince was in the room, as that, moreover, they must not mix in the conversation by word or laughter unless requested. A certain maid of honour, who had a beautiful singing voice, and has since become a charming peeress, was one de bidden to sit down at the piano and play something. She declined, forgetting that the Queen's wishes w re a command. The Queen insisted kindly; but the maiden urged that she has a cold. "Well, then you had better go to bed," said her Majesty. "Ob, no, thank you," was the answer; "but if you don't mind, I'll sit down," and she did. On another occasion a maid of honour who had accompanied the Queen to the opera, and who ought by rights to have taken a seat at the back of the box. headessly sat down in the chair reserved for the Prince Consort. A glance from he Queen warned her that she had committed a blunder; but the girl was either obtuse or stubborn, for she merely removed to the next chair in the front row intended for another member of the Royal family, and this time she not only stuck to her place but ignored the fitness of things by applauding throughout the performance, like the rest of the audience. This, however is not so bad as the conduct of that newly-appointed equerry who had been told that he must appear in knee-breeches at the Royal dinner table, but who came down in trousers, and naively apologised to the Queen, saying that he had found his new breeches too light. Eliquette is not merely designed, as some people suppose, to hedge crowned heads with reverence; it is regulated also to secure them complete privacy when they want it, incomuch that a breach of etiquette acts in much the same way as an intrusion would upon private persons. There are some rules of eviquette, too, which are framed to protect the sovereign from the importunity of menials who might be used as vehicles for presenting petitions. For merly a King or Queen took nothing from the hands of any person who was not of gentle blood; and until the close of George IL's reign the Royal Family were waited upon at table by gentlemen pages, to whom the servants handed the dishes, and who presented them standing when the Cour dined in private, on bended knee at public banquets. These formalities have now been abolished to some extent, but the Prince Consort, when out abouting, would never take his yun from the hands of a gamekeeper he required that it should be handed to himby one of the equerries; and the Queen herself is strict in requiring that all the personal attendance she requires, except at table, shall be done by the ladies and gentlemen of her Court. M. Guiz t used to relate that when her Majesty visited Louis Philippe at the Chateau d'Eau in 1848, the King, having heard that it was the Queen's habit to drink a glass of water before retiring for the night, ordered that one shoul be brought her. It was presented by lacquey, and her Majesty refused it. Louis Philippe, seeing there was something wrong whispered to one of his sons, who went to fetch the tray, and this time the Queen took the glass graciously enough. It does not seem to have struck M. Guisit that the King would have done better to have offered the glass himself, and that in this Remissners he showed himself much less of # fife gentleman than Napoleon Ill., who ing till he was himself questioned. I have during the Queen's visit to Paris in 1855. never heard any story as to the lady who took care on all occasions to treat her Majesty not merely as a fellow-monarch but as a lady. This visit to Paris, by the wave was nurked by a little incident which rather shocked the Queen, A ball was given at the Rotel de Ville, and Musard. th bal-maigus celebrity, conducted the he unfortunate man, thinking to pay a compliment to the English Bovereign, had set a God Save the Queen to polka measure; and as Napoleon III. had no ear at all for music, he would never have perceived the mistake had not a phemberlain pointed it out to him. One thing that rather surprised the French 18: The first thirty copies, unbound, were Emperor in his intercourse with the Queen was her intimate knowledge of the first three battalions leaving England political affairs and her titter freedom for the Cape on Tuesday, February 18, at

Promiers have been extremely deferential towards the Queen, and the only one that was not so-Lord John Bussell-had no reason to congratulate himself upon his crabbedness, for he got into very ill odour at Court, and found no support there in trying times. He was one of the very few statesmen who ever received a downright sharp answer from the Queen. This was in 1860, after the Italian revolution, when the different Grand Dukes were being disposs ssed. The Duchess of Parma, in great distress, wrote to the Queen, beseeching her to intercede with Victor Emmanuel, so that her private property might not be confiscated, and the Queen, compassionately willing to do what was asked, showed the letter to Earl Russell. "The constitution demands that I should answer that," remarked his ordship, in his piping, ungenial vice. "Well, then, answer it," said the Queen, curtly, and turned away, much offended. It has often been said that the Queen liked Lord Palmerston, but this is an error. Her favourite Ministers bave been Lords Melbourne and Aberdeen. Ein Robert Peel she at first disliked intensely. but her aversion were off when she came to know him better, and exactly the same thing courred in the case of Mr Disraeli. Lord Beaconsfield is perhaps not aware that until he acceded to the Premiership in 1868 the Queen had only read one of his novels. "Henrietta Temple." She read all the others in the course of the three months after Mr Disraeli had become her chief adviser, and in due time enjoyed "Lothair," though the present Premier has never rauked among her favourite authors. For this his lordship may console himself, seeing that Thackeray and the late Lord Lytton are under the same ban as himself. The Queen likes Dickens's novels, one or two of George Eliot's, but chiefly Wifkie Collins's and Mr Black's—the latter's descriptions of rotch scenery being very dear to her. The Queen also reads and re-reads Walter Scott's novels, which is more than most of her subjects do now, more's the pity ! On the whole, though, she inclines rather towards the serious reading of history and theology, and the libraries of all her palaces are richly stocked with books of chronicles and memoirs, though it has been noticed literature in all its branches theological or historical subjects has requite a sentimental feeling of sympathy strongly J obite memoirs. Queen's opinion about James II. James II." "Your Majesty's predecessor. been well informed about her own lineage.

that she never calls for a French book. having a deep objection to French one who has conversed with the Queen on marked how thoroughly Protestant is her religiousness, and how she yet keeps up with the Stuarts. Going one day into the library at Windsor Castle, she discovered the librar i engaged in reading some need not put them away," the said, with a pleasant smile; "you know I am a Jacobi e myself." This does not quite tally with the story which Macaulay used to tell of the historian being on a visit to Windsor, her Majesty observed, "I have been reading your history, Mr Macaulay, and I am afraid I cannot say much for my ancestor, not ancestor," answered the historian, who apparently thought that the Queen had not The Queen leads a very quiet and yet a busy lite, and few great ladies find time to compress so many occupations into a daytime as she does. She breakfasts at 9 nunches at 2 and dines at 8. From 8 to 5 she generally drives or walks out, but the remainder of her hours is devoted to State business, study, or correspondence with recently, and a few days afterwards members of her widespread family. the Queen's private letters are written in English—not in German, as many think and, in fact, German is so little spoken among the Royal Family that even when the Crown Prince of Germany comes over he speaks English at Court like his wife's rela-The Queen's devotion to State affairs is well known, and her intervention in them, particularly when religious questions are involved, is not at all half-hearted She also exercises her own discretion very freely in the appointment of bishops and peers. Dr. Tait was nominated by her to the see of Canterbury before Mr Disraeli had recommended any one, and about a year previously her Majesty had flatly refused to bestow a mitre on Dr. Wordsworth, owing to the protests which this divine had emitted when Dr. Stanley was made Dean of Westminster. A little later | the Peavine pattern. - 'Frisco Newsletter. she consented to oppoint Dr. Wordsworth to the sea of Lincoln, but rather as a compliment to his scholarly attainments than out of any feeling for his visws as a churchman. As to peers, the Queen, auxious to preserve the prestige of the nobility, has made it her rule never to ennoble men of small fortune unless they were persons of fairly advanced age, having no sons. On a certain occasion, when advised to raise to the peerage a diplomatist more ambitious than wealthy, she replied, very shrewdly, "I should be rendering him a poor service," and the diploma ist had to be content with the riband of G.C.B. I have just alluded to Dean Stapley. He is, of all divines in the Church of England, the one whom the Queen likes best as a preacher, and this liking is backed by a strong personal regard. During the lifetime of Lady Augusta Stanley, her Majesty was a frequent visitor at the deanery, and there on several occasions met Mr Carlyle. Mr Carlyle (who by the by, refused the Grand Cross of the Bath at the same time when Mr Tempson declined a baronetcy), is no courtier, and his unsophisticated manners more than once amused the Queen. One day, being perhave "haid of hearing," and wishing to

A Publishing Feat.—General Sir Arthur Cunynghame's book. "My Command in South Africa, 1874 1878," a demy 8vo. of 400 pages; with three illustrations; has been printed and published by Mesers. Macmillan letter. with unusual rapidity. The manuscript reached the publishers on Wednesday, February 12, and the printers and engravers began their work on Thursday, February despatched for the use of the officers of from reticence in discussing them. She | 11.80 a.M., from Mesers. Clowes's printing was constitutional enough in the sense of office. The preface arrived on Friday, and being resolved never to resist the clearly the book was carefully read and revised expressed wish of Parliament, but she let in passing through the press. General It be seen that she directed her Ministers | Oppynghame was Lord Chelmsford's impulte as much as they advised her. Most predicts predescusor,

hear her Majesty's remarks distinctly, he

came close to her dragging a chair after

him, and, having made himself cosy by her

side, proceeded to question her as to her

historical likes and dislikes, instead of wait-

rules ov r us which did not tend to enhance

one's admiration for her as a woman.

HOW TO WASH LACE. MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A case of "mistaken identity." as it is

positively to him; and an officer of the

been defrauding various charitable people

Miscellaneous.

fit if the pockets are deep enough.—Boston

birthdays every year. When she grows up

a woman she objects to having one.

collar and a box tunnel down the back.

A JAPANESE student at Yale College,

Ir appears to be "in the eternal fitness

of things" that all bankruptcy laws should

bo failures, that a professional trustee

should not be trusty, and that liquidations

An exchange tells of a doctor's little boy,

sentence in a speech, but upon being asked

by some of his brethren not so well

informed, to translate it, stuttered awhile

and finally subsided, without giving its

HE was kneeling at her feet and say

A NEWLY-MARRIED lady was telling an

other how nicely her busband could write

"Oh, you should just see some of his love

lettera." " Yes, I know," was the free zing

reply: "I've got a bushel of 'em in my

Last winter Dr Sacket, of Chester, Con-

necticut, made a violin of two thousand and

fifty pieces of wood. We always thought there

should be about two thousand and fifty

pieces in most of the flddles we ever listened

CONNECTIOUT boasts of a girl that sleeps

"WHAT do you know of the character of

this man?" was asked of a witness at a

police court the other day. "What do I

know of his character? I know it to be

A SEYMOUR (Indianna) man picked up a

stick of cordwood the other night and chased

a oat across the back yard. He didn't catch

thn cat, but he caught the clothes-line with

his teeth, and now when he smiles the

corners of his mouth pass each other at the

TEACHER-" Who was the first man!

Head Scholar-" Washington: he was the

first in war, first in-" Teacher-" No.

no; Adam was the first man." Head

Scholar-"Oh, if you are talking of for-

THE child was evidently lost !- cried bit-

terly-could not tell us where its parents

lived, or whether she was an orphan, or

what her father was-or where she went to

school. Enter intelligent policeman. Po-

liceman (in a friendly whisper): "Where

does your mother get her gin; my dear?"-

PAPER teeth are the latest novelty. You

And the mystery was solved !- Punch. -

standing up. She ought to marry that

there is room-for two behind the door-

ing, "My precious sweet, life lingers to

means a melting away of assets!—Fun

New Haven, called on a young lady, and

A girl at school would like to have two

false hopes of the future.

atanding.

wet just the same.

to distribute.

be understood."

trunk." Tableau.

back of his neck.

eigners, I s'pose he was,"

meaning.

again in about an hour.

The washing of lace is seldom attended with success, on account of the ignorance of the proper manipulation. The following police court recently. The mistake was is the Parisian mode, which renders the lace certainly one of a most serious character, nearly equal to new. Scrape a little of the supposing the facts to be correctly stated in best yellow soap into hot water—a pint or the report. It seems that a clock was stolen a quart, according to requirements. Add from a lodging-house on the 14th ulto. by a to the requirements. Add to the liquid a stranger who called at the house and asked table spoonful of turpentine and a spoonful to see the rooms. The maid-servant at the of ammonia. Leave the lace to soak in the lodging-house was on Saturday taken by a mixture for half-an-hour, then press gently detective officer to the Marylebone police with the knuckles without ever attempting court to see if she could identify a man in to rub it. Ringe in several tepid waters, custody for several offences of a like nature. meanwhile handling the lace as little as She failed to recognize the prisoner, but six weeks."—Burlington Hawkeye. possible, and dry in a linen cloth by gentle | "pounced" on a gentleman who happened patting. The second process consists of an to be present in the court, and declared that immersion into weak gum water, the pre- he was the man who had visited the house para ion of which needs careful judgment. at the time the clock was taken. The as different kinds of lace require a different unfortunate gentleman was accordingly consistency. The only object is to give brought to the Westminster police court and just the necessary support; if the solution | charged with the theft. The girl swore be too weak, the lace will appear flimsy, and if too strong an ugly stiffness will be Criminal Investigation Department, it is the result. Afterwards place the lace on an stated, said that the accused was a friend of ironing board of the length of the lace, the man in custody at Marylebone. In vain which should be previously covered with | did the gentleman protest that those statefolds of colored thick finnel or ingrain ments were entirely incorrect, and, that woollen material. The color that shows so far from being a "friend" of the pri up the design the best saves the sight, soner in custody at Marylebone, he had With a few lace pins secure the article, merely gone to the police-court to neither stretching nor leaving it too loose; if he were the same person who had then proceed to the most tedious part of the work by setting pine in every purl and | for some time past. In vain did he offer along the top edge, slanting them outwards, references to "gentlemen of the highest and particularly avoiding to prick any in position in the Roman Catholic Church," the meshes or in the pattern. On the whose names, he said, he had given to the hoped, will open the Melbourne Internacompletion of this tiresome task, the police, and who could testify that he was dry, to appear flat, or if desired, raised by strances, and remanded him, refusing, not- I Italy; Prince Henry (the Queen's grandson), " pied," four inches long, rounded at one bail for his appearance. Later on, however, Brazil. end and slightly pointed at the other. With | it was proved by a host of witnesses that the this little tool rub gently and deftly over | gentleman who had been thus accused, imthe design; then wrap up the board in | prisoned and vilified was entirely innocent; muslin, lay it aside for a few hours, or and was miles away at the time of the oceven till the next morning, when the stipple | currence. He was therefore discharged with operation is again repeated. On the re- profuse apologies from the Bench for the moval of the pins the purled edge stands l'remarkable mistake" which had taken out beautifully, a most essential point for | place, and with warm expressions of regret good effect of the lace. If, as often hap. | that " he had been put to the pain and pens, the fragile picots have been torn, the ignominy of incarceration on such a charge. purling must be at once replaced by a The story is, indeed, a most uncomfortable bought one. From its delicacy, lace should one, and may possibly lead to further probe washed as seldom as possible, and, if it | ceeding of an unpleasant nature. has acquired the true yellow of age, no attempt must be made to bleach it. Uf late, Fashion has induced many ladies to repeat our grandmothers' strategem of dipping lace into a bath of indelible coffee water however, such contrivances are not advisable for the real point, such as Argentan. Alengon, Angleterre, &c., which may be always worn white. In getting up worn-out lace, dispense

with the gum bath, and in preference, after having well patted and pinned out the lace, dip the feathers of a quil pen into a gum solution rather thicker than the water, and wash over the designs only, leaving the meshes free. Instead of gum, a strong solution of white sugar can be used with

advantage for the stiffening. - Queen.

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.

"Household Departments" are very good adjuncts to a newspaper in their way, when edited by a woman, but the male journalist who dabbles with the heaveninspired mysteries of cooking runs a frightful risk. The editor of the Wesklu Petaluma Peavine started a column of that kind hercealooking female came into the office carefully concealing some object behind

"Are you the man that published that new and improved way to make current-

He said he was. "You said to mix washing sods with the flour, and stir in a little corn meal and sweet oil to give it consistency?"

"I—I—believe so." "And to add fifteen eggs and some molasses, and two ounces of gum arabic, and set in a cool place to bake?" "I think that was it?"

"Well, take that then!" and the indig. nant housewife knocked him down with a weapon that felt like a sand club, but which he felt in his heart must have been a half-baked hunk of cake, constructed on

SERENADING.

If the parent of the period only knew what unnecessary anguish he often causes the young would-be ditto, he would doubt- me as a perunia, streaked with glorious less "let up" on the latter unhappy in golden frettings of a soul which knoweth dividual occasionally. The other evening no love so-" "Oh, Henry!" said she young Bilkins went to serenade his girl on | 'get on that's the correct card." Van Ness Avenue. The amateur orchestra. of which he is a member, had hardly squelched out the first two bars of "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," when the second story window went up, and old Botts -Amelia's father-stuck his head out and remarked :

"Is there no way of compromising this

"What—w—what?" gasped Bilkins?" "I say, can't we make some arrangement to get out of this matter. How does four dollars and an old gas stove strike you?" "Why—this is a serenade," explained?

"Exactly; so I see. Now, suppose I were Rochester man puts his umbrella to bed and to stand the beer, and car fare all round, stands himself behind the door-provided wouldn't you go out in the suburbs somewhere, and work off the rest of it in front of some Deaf and Dumb Asylum, or other?" Well, I'm blowed " ejaculated the orushed lover.

"I should think you would be hitched to unbleachable, your honour," he replied, the end of that big trombone. Don't point with much emphasis. it this way, for heaven's sake; it might go

"Come down here, and say that, like a man," roared the big drum, who was full of Budweiser and fury, "You bald-headed old

pelican, come down. "I-I-think we had better-better go as it were, boys," murmured the mortified Bilkins, and the disgusted band walked sadly off, accordingly ignoring Boggs' parting injunctions to reform and lead better lives, after the thing blew over .- Friend Name-

THE whole family had gone to the circus where the levely M'lle Agucena Farina (nee Bloggs) was doing a flying trapere act with more daring than drapery. . If I had thought," said a ater familias, indignantly canning the nymph with his glass, "if I had thought there were going to be such shameless carryings on I'd not have let the children come." It I had thought," said mater jamilias to herself, "that there were going to be such shameless carryings on I'd not have let the old man some,

few caring for bluewove or black-edged of colour and mode in arms and dress, from teeth. Of course paper has the advantage the medieval to the modern. of being easily gummed in. They improve termed, was disposed of at the Westminster the speech; indeed, a man with a complete top and bottom plate paper set will talk like a book. Few have them either with orest or monogram.

> " WHAT does your busband do?" asked small object, such as the point of a needle this-time of the year," replied the young wife. 'Is he a pauper?" saked the census man. She blushed scarlet to the ear. Law, no !" she exclaimed, somewhat indignantly. "We ain't been married more'n

A WOODCHOPPER on Lewie's Mountain, Wis., amused himself by riding astride the logs as they slid down a snowny incline, and jumping off just before they went over a precipice. The fall was 150 feet, and the danger involved in the spot was fascinating to the woodchopper; but he finally ventured too far, of course, and went down under a heavy log.

In is to be moved in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, that those members of the Australian cricketing team who are members of the Civil Service be paid their salaries for the time they were absent, on leave, in England. The application had been previously laid before the Uabinet, and refused. The applicants are Gregory, Gibbs, Garrett, and A. C. Banner-

Brators the Prince of Wales, who, it is tional Exhibition, the commissioners have groundwork will be nearly dry, but the not what he was accused of being-namely, intimated that there will be certain to be of Shere Ali, was taken into the Ameer's owers, scrolls, &c., will still feel a thief and the associate of thieves. The two, or perhaps three, other royal visitors These can either be ironed Magistrate turned a deaf ear to his remon- present—namely, the Duke of Genoa, from a small ivory stipple, called in France withstanding his earnest request, to take from Germany, and another prince from

> A BIOYCLIST states that by using the him wheel of his machine as a motor for the magneto-electric machine, and having the carbons, with necessary adjustment, fixed on the front of his bicycle, he obtains light equal to 120 candle-power. The coa of the apparatus is about 25, and the onl drawback to this invention is that directly the rider stops he is left in total darkness.

A PAINFUL illustration of how firm a hold upon a man a degrading habit will take, is the case of Hugh Featherstone, of this city This gentleman is now ninety-seven years old, and yet he asked that a registration clerk be sent to his residence, so that he could be enabled to vote at the next election. WE cass our lives in regretting the past, What sort of a hereafter is there for a man complaining of the present, and indulging like that, anyway?

MR W. H. GRIMLEY, Secretary to the A little boy's first pair of trowsers always | Calcutta Board of Revenue, has a work in the Press, to be entitled "Grimley's Law of Customs; or The Ship Captain's Vade Mecum." The want of a comprehensive treatise on this subject has long been felt, both by the mercantile marine and their passengers.

A QUARREL is, nine times out of ten THE insurance company that failed the merely the fermentation of a misunderother day had a narrow escape of it. mean sort of man took out a policy, a fev A LADY describing an ill natured man weeks ago, and then went off quietly somesays he never smiles but he feels ashamed where and died almost before they had time to go into liquidation. The President of In the Eastern States they have a new the company says he never came so near being taken in, in the whole course of hi kind of ulster, with snowsheds all around the business experience. Can such things be?

lur a boy in cast-iron boots, says a "What do you gentlemen mean when Detroit philosopher, and he'd get his feet you speak of half-and-half?" lisped the daughter of a Geary street landlady, the was invited to call again soon. He called as one could find;" and "a pall was thrown | your family." over the entire community."

"W. P.," of Oakland, writes to say that he has just purchased a sailboat, and asks what is the quickest method of bailing outa vessel in rough weather. If "W. P. stands for Ward Politician, we unhesitatingly and cheerfully answer that the ver aged six, who thinks God must have a good best way is to pull out the plug in the bot deal of confidence in his father, or he

wouldn't entrust him with so many babies A GENTLEMAN who could not pronounce the letter "R," was asked to read the fol In the course of a recent libel suit the lowing: "Robert gave Richard a rap in the English Attorney-General said: "There is ribs, for roasting the rabbit so rare." at present a mania in literature, art and evaded the difficulty in the following inphilosophy, to say something which cannot genious manner: "Bobby gave Dicky thump in the side, for cooking the bunny so A New York Alderman got off a Latin

An unsophisticated Mississippian, who wanted a couple of postal routes, sent on \$2 as an inducement to secure the control, promising to pay the same amount yearly. "It is gratifying," says the Philadelphia Times, "to every citizen who loves purity in the administration of his Government to know that this man's \$2 were indignantly returned. Postal routes are not sold for \$1 apiece in this country, if the times are

THE neighbors of Mr Cole, in Isabella county, Mich., dieliked his family's conduct, and planned to give him what they called a "surprise party" with tar and feathers. But the Coles were not in the least surprised. Mr Cole blazed away from the window with a revolver, Mrs. Cole used a shotgun, and two juvenile Coles threw stones that had been gathered for the purpose. Seventeen of the callers were more or less injured.

THE Princess Louise, who is a proficient in art, and has painted a number of excellent pictures, has graciously received Mrs. Scott-Siddons at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. and asked her to sit for her portrait. This is a pleasing circumstance, reflecting at once the kindness of the royal hostess and the beauty of the accomplished actress.

THE imprisoned bank director and man. ager at Perth are said to take but ill with their duarters and employment in the General Prison; and I am told they look most miserable objects in the convict garb. It is thuch to be doubted, however, whether they are at all less comfortable than many of those on whom they brought such wholesale ruin.

A MAN down East thus postically ad-

vertises his wife ! On the 5th of the morth, on the night of a Eloped from her husband the wife of John Grundy, His grief for her absence each day growing Should any one find her, he bega himesto keep her.

Mr Sydner Hall, who has just returned from Canads, to the great regret of his coworker and patroness in art, the Princess Louise, has received a commission from the Queen to make sketches of the Hoyal marriege in St. George's Chapel. It is more than probable that Mr Hall, who in some sort may be looked upon as a Court liminer. buy them by the quire as you require them. | may make a painting in olis of the historic on trade terms, "twenty-six as twenty- subject, which certainly does not lack in tour. The run is on ivoly and eream-laid; beope for picturesque grouping and contrasts

How To TELL! Rough! Dix wonds. 3.M Rabinet, of the French Academy of Sciences. gives the following test for distinguishing colourless gems from diamonds. If a person looks through a transparent stone at any the centus man. "He aint doin nothing at or a little hole in a card, and sees two small points, or two small holes, the stone is not a diamond. All white colourless gems, with the exception of the diamond, make the object examined appear double; in other words, double refraction, whenever exhibited by a stone, is conclusive proof that it is not

a diamond THE dreadful manner in which a confession was extorted from a criminal in New York State recalls the refined tortures of the Middle Ages. The suspected person was incarcerated in a cell, and in the next one was placed a man with one of those octagon-ended accordeons. By the time the wind jammer had squeezed out "Nanoy Lee," and got well wound up on "My Grandfather's Clock," the criminal howled to be taken to the gallows and put out of his misery.—Boston Commercial Bulleting

An American paper makes out that amongst the Afghan Generals is one John Hinton of Pennyslvania. This soldier of fortune, says our authority, once served in the American army, then coming as a sailor to India, enlisted in a British Regiment, served through the Mutiny, got whis dicharge, and went as a trader, in 1864, to Cabul. There he attracted the attention service, and became in 1870 military commander of Herat.

DAUMIEB, whose death has just been recorded, was really a great artist. Although he lived only the modest life of a caricaturist on the staff of the Charivari, he was in the higher sense of the word, nothing short of a master. It is a question whether it was not unfortunate, both for him and for French art, that he should have fallen in his prime into the hands of a journalistic impresario, who directed his talents exclusively towards political and social satire. Even to his fugitive creations, however, he imparted a life, a movement, and a nobleness of style which are not often found in more pretentious works. -- World: 323

OFFCIAL returns of immigration into the United States, during the year 1878, give the total number of 103,207, of which 94.651, were male. There was an increase of 22,704 immigrants over those of 1867, The principal countries supplying the immigrants were as follows: England 91,581; Ireland, 17,118; Scotland, 8700; Germany, 81,058; Austria, 4881; Sweden, 6176; Norway, 5216; Denmark, 2688 switzerland 2051; France, 4668, Italy, 5163 : Russia, 4216 ; China, 8468 ; Quebeo and Untario, 24,588; Nova Scotia, 8282 New Brunswick, 1458.

THE Bugle, the regimental paper of 51st Foot, tells the following story :- A Bengales clerk had applied in vain for some time for a holiday: he at last thought of writing direct to his superior, and this is his letter ; "-Camp, Ali Musjid,----18-Ho, noured Sir, -Having been amoutated from my family for some years, and as I have complaints of the abdomen, coupled with great conflagrations of the internals and prostration of all desire for work with also the disgorging of my dinner. I hope your bighness will excuse me attending at orderother day, at breakfast. "Well," growled ly room for ten or nine more days, and in old Munchers, scowling into his coffee cup, duty bound shall ever pray for the salubri-"this milk is about as good an illustration | ty of your temper, and the enlargement of

THE Commissioner in Lunacy, feelingvery naturally-overworked, in the last few weels, hired a young assistant, named skidders, the other day, and sent out to examine a man who lived by himself, out ta Hayes' Valley, and who was suspected of having "a slate loose," as the builders say. As the case was considered an uncertain on. Mr S. was introduced to the patient as a traveller, and was left with instructions to carefully watch the man's symptoms and report that evening. Three days having elapsed without the deputy reporting progress, a descent was made on the house and the door broken in. The investigator was discovered entirely nude, and bound hand and foot to a bed post. A huge cork was jammed into his mouth, and his hair was elegantly-dressed with molasses and red feathers. His host was similarly attired, and was busily engaged in firing blank cartridges at the captive from the top of a step ladder, and occasionally droppingremarks to the effect that he was 's a ringtail roarer, and a child of the deep blue sea," and other information of that character. Mr Skidders has filed an assidavit to the effect that the man is crazy.

Shipping Intelligence. The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c :--VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG. 17. Blenheim, Flushing 8, Vale o' Doon, Antwerp Penarth 12. South American 18. Vigilant, Cardiff 29, Grossfurst Constantine, Hamburg Cardiff 23. Monte Ross. Cardiff 23, G. C. Trufant. -24. Edward Barrow. Hamburg Mar. London (via 4. Chocorna, Cardiff) London 8. Windhover. 7, Cadiz, (s.) Liverpool 14. John A. Brigge, Cardiff Landon 27, Agues Muir, 28, Adam M. Simpson Cardiff 2. Wuhu, (a.) Liverpool 8, Olaf, (s.) Dartmouth Cardiff Achilles, (4) Liverpool 3. Leon, Liverpool - Electra (a.) London.

LOADING FOR OBINA ARD JAPAN PORTS. At London, -Steamers via Sues Canale Beharty. Bailing Vesicels.

Bonsocord. Whiteadder, Obma Douglas Castle. At Liverpool Stentor (e.) Anchises (e,)

POSTAL BATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear The character of an actual or personal correspondence, auch as invoices, deeds, copied music, do. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated be-

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Recurn Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia; Japan, W. Airica, Lgypt, Mauritius, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Feru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Irmidad, Guiana, Honduras, Labuau, with all Danish. Bermuda. 'Netherlands, Fortuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union. - The chief countries not in the Union are the Austrainslan Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Bates, by	any route :
Letters,	8 cents per 1 oz.
Post Cards,	В сепьв схор.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	2 cents per 2 og.
Commercial Fapers,	6 cents per 4 oz,

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:-

Letiers.	12 cents per 4 oz.
Post Cards,	5 cents each.
	8 cents.
Newspapers,	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers,	8 cents per 4 oz.
or There is no charge	a na rantantan a

spondence within the Postal Union. Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahawas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):-

	Via San Francisco.	Via S. Hampton or Marseilles.	Vis Brindist
Letters,	12	. 30	34 3
Registration.	None.	8	. 8
Newspapers,	4.	· 4	6
Books & Patte	rns, 6	6	8
Bolivia, Co (N.R.), Nicaras	osta Rica gua (N.B.):	a (n.e.), E :—	cuador
Letters,	20	30	34

Mewspapars, Books & Patterns, 12 Registration, None. Hawaiian Kingdom :---Letters. Registration, None. None. Newspapers,

Books & Patterns, 6* W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay Uruguay :--Letters, Newspapers,

Books & Patterns, -Registration to British & Union) West Indies only, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji

Natal, Cape, St./Helena, Ascension. Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Pri-

wate Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2: Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE. Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction 2 8 2 Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz, :-Hong kong, Macao, Ports of China

and Japan, Bangkok, Cochin China, Tonquin, and the Phi-Uppines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2 Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:

1st. The publication must consist wholly of in great part of political or other neve or of articles relating thereto, or to other burrent topics, with or without advertise.

ments. 2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 81 days, and must, be printed on a shoet or sheets up-

must be printed at the top of the first page. date of publication at the top of every aubsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, it it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs at the top of every sheet or side. .

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate or postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

Lvery newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, -wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily in-

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supploments is charged as a letter, unless the enclusure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in

which case it is allowed to pass. "A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above

5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in

length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters). photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like aubstance) drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, enraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of beoks, pens or pencies in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers,

&c. must not be sent as a separate packet. Circulars, - i e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a | the Postmaster General. letter (whether separate or otherwise). way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however. it may be tied at the ends with string Postmasters being authorised to out the atring in such caser, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length. 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, etc., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. Thisrule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern and the quantity of any material cent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or simples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patierns or samples, when practicable. must be sent in covers open at the ends. and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this sind, -but such articles only. -may be posted enclosed in boxes, or base of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened: or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bage are trans; the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is comparent, so as to enable the Officers of the A oat Cffice readily to satisfy themselves as forwarded. to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the percon for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or humber, and the price of the articles.

tistial charge of 8 cents. The rule which forbids the transmission through the Peat of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the sattern Fost; and a packet containing any. thing of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been becausemally posted so Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz; Metal boxes, porcelain and Chine, trust, vegetables, bungges

3rd. The full title and date of publication of flowers, cuttings of plants aburs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, and the whole or part of the title and the sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, ourry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all

> Such articles as scissors, knives, razors forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machi nery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, dec. up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters-except those to and through Australia-from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being receivedfrom 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery. L. All correspondence posted before

o.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day. and generally, within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

B. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Hach batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao. Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimencions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, Parcel, containing no letter, but any parcel may be opened by direction of

2. The following cannot be transmitted unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly | Parcels insufficiently packed or protected. printed; nor any enclosure scaled or in any or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances. Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

8. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss,

4. The public are cautioned not to confoundathese facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admit-

ted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets-shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than? the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose J letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Cffice will adopt

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Salgon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose. Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondences

Unbaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets. The Pre-payment of correspondence for

fulsory by whatever opportunity it is

dence can be Registered to Bangkok; at the i duties.

Registration to Bangkok.

Boldlers' and Ballors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Cines) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Werrant Officers, vis., Astistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter,

by British Packet, for one penny; or viâ Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disapcorrespondence exactly the same as Imperial

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations :-. 1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regi-

ment, or Ship, &c., in full. 8. If to a Soldier or Sailer, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. French Packet:

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marsoilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by used French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibrahar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any mjury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no tragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

.Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any etters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. public are therefore recommended, in all auc cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

tered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. for the safe delivery of registered pacters; advice arrived. though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and ther a temptation which tught not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All imand or colonial letters. which contain coin, and inland letters which contain watches or jeweliery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. aven if the letter do not contain any article of intringic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence baving joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the folic /ing rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or u registered, can be received Her Britannic Majesty's Constil General for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, for Slam has been good enough to make jewels, precions articles, or anything that, atrangements by means of which correspon- as a general rule, is liable to Customs 2. This Regulation prohibits the sending

of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value. S. The limits of weight allowed are at

follows :--Books and Papers-to British Offic s. 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 6 lbs. Patternato Brillah Offices, 5 lba. if with but intrinsic value; to the Ochtinenty

\$9. , ₿ 0₽.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. | there is no such thing as Percel Post pointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a camer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the

nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS. -- Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a band fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from toreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hougkong and Yokohama, however, either direction, Money-Orders must be

The Stamps tendered for sale must not | Colver, Mr exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly Concord, John P. I clean, in good condition, and in strips of at | Cook, Henry least two, as no separate Stamps will be Coran, Adwans purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of kegistered correspondence have been made by Hin Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided :---

1. That the cender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require. 2. That the letter was securely enclosed

in a reasonably strong envelope. 8. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Posimaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishoresty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to tragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.- Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller. Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up. and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the The registration of a packet makes its order, sends it on in the envelope, and transmission much more secure, inaemuch | returns the change, if any, by first opporas, under ordinary circumstances, a regist tunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the depar-

tures of the mails. 4.-No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day+ By law, the Post-Office is not responsible and paid at the rate of the day when the Forward

The commission is as follows:-

Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2...... 18 cents.

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25......15 cents.

5,-Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, an . Yokohama.

6. - Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one. Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are erossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may alterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.-No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order on be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

6 .- It the order be not presented within six months an additional commission wil be charged ; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained. 9 .- No order can be paid until the advice

relative to it has been received.

Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence, May 28, 1879.

1 read. Lemmuk, F. A.

Lete, Pape

Leonard.Clarence1 Amicable Ins. Leyser, Y. Littledale, Lt. Appelstedt, H. A. 1 card Arias, Aurelio de I Lobo, Conceigao 1 Atack Mypan regd Lone, J: Long Sing & Co. 2 Atking, J. R. 1 regd.Lopez, Maria Avonchove . Ayeng, Mr Loring, Col. H.S. 2 regd. Loring, Mrs H.S. 2 Battles, W. W. Benitez, Julio L. B Madge, J. 1 Blenkinsep, R., Mallison, W. Marsdeen, Capt. 1 Engineer Blyth, Messrs D. 1 McGregor, Miss 1 McKinney, W. Braga, Joaquim Moll, Monse. Munves, George 1 Souza de ' Murlow, Rev. J. 1 drowns, T. & Newton, G. B. .. 1 Brother Bulkley, Geo. E. Paliatsek, Adolph 1 Passmore, R. M. L. Caberland. card Penman, H. Jno. 1 Richmond Perti Consul, del 2 . 8 Carmo, Ganna Chung, Ayan regd Petrich, Martin I Quong Awing T Christiansen, Roberts, P. Christo, M. Robertson, Henry 3 1. Robinson, at 12 1818 Clifton, Mrs. 1 Master H. Schnell Theodori regd 8 pcls. Scott, F. J. 8 1 Showe, Chas. A. 1 CT

8 S. M. H. Sig.
Sing Hong Hong 1

Smith & Co., H. 1 Culbertson. –Rev. J. N.– Davis, Quintin Stout; M. Stry, Kenhoben Deering, Wm. H. Dobbelstein, H. St. Comban Fenno, Chas. W. Sun Fat Fox, Madame French, G. Sun Sien Wo Sutherland, S. F. 7 Wicchollteike Swann, Lt. J. C. 3 Swayne, Wm. W. -Graham, D.--Graziano, Coute Thomas, James Greening, S.G. (Carpenter) Thomson, N. seaman Hackory, Tochler, Geo. Ton, Jib Bernardo Hammell, Alfred Trannack, Rev. Twining, E. A. Hansen, Oscar Hawkins. Van Dyke, Mrs D.A Walker & Co., Capt. Geo. Herbert, Lieut, Y Mesers Hilton, Geo. Wan Yon Sui Hine, Rev. Waiss, Otto Hordern, A. Weshs, Coffie Hurley, R. C. D. Sra Wheeler, H. R. Irvine, Miss Wilson, Charles Jameson, Wm. 5 regd. Wilson, Mrs.J.M. Won Chung Jennet, Chas. Johnston, & Co. Worllerge, Lt. Jvir, Mongr J. F. 1 card Wolseley, Sir. Klovekorn, Kong Yuaw Long 1 Chas. Bart. Yrlarte, Apolinario1 Kuper, G. Yuew Tong Hook Lawrence, Miss) Eleanora

For Merchant Ships

Lote, Paps.

Abbay Cowper Hotspur Irazn J. A. Briggs Albyn's Isle 4 Jan Peter A.E. Dickerman Janet A. M. Simpson Jessie Jamieson A. W. Weston Juliane Kirkland Amy Turner Kvik Armistisces Kwang Hoi Young, s.s. Aurora B. F. Watson Benclutha. Laurel Lord Macaulay Benjamin Aymanl Lortai Black Watch 8 Lots Blankenese Louise Blenheim Madura Cainipo Magdala Maid of Judah 8(1:w.) \$ Carry Wyman Celestial, s.s. 1 Malabar, s.s. Charlton, s.s. Mecca, s.s. Melbrek City of San-Mercury Miako Min y don Moneta Monte Rosa Nardoo Nehemiah Gibson4 Northern Star Craigard Orange Grove Craigie Lea 8 (8rg.) Pilgrim 2 Rifleman Earl of Devon 4 (1 rg.) 1 Roderick Hay R. M. Hayward Silver Eagle Elizabeth Smyrniole South America Ella Beatrice Staut Esmeralda Stonewall Jackson Excelsion Fei Hu, s.s. Strathbyok Strathmore. 2 (1rg.) Strathmore St. Mark. s.s. Sydenham 2 (lrg.) Syria, 5.5. Frederick 8 (lrg) 3 Caunton G. C. Truiant Thomas Fletcher Glamis. 2 Tintern Abbey Glamorganshire 2 i rogd. Tyburnia Undine Hakon Adelstein, s.s. 2 Vigliant Hawkesbury Walifon Hawthorn Wanderer, s.s. Hazelharst Whale Helena W. E. G. Gladstone Hilbernia

Lets, Pap.

Books, etc. without Covers.

Ardrossan and Salttoats Herald. Central Blatt. Chopin, Etudes. Ohristian Age. Church Times. Creselder Zeitting. Daily Telegraph, Dundes Advertiser. Figuro. Germania. Herts and Essex Observer Journal de Gand. Journal de St. Petersbourg. Lloyds Weekly London Newspaper. Missioni Cattolicha. Montage Zeitung. Nairnahire Telegraph. National Leipzne. Perseveranza. Preis Courses (Louis Muller)

Sun Chong Wah I regal

Eusy Alon For H. M. Ships, &c.

Deutscher Reichs-Unseiger. Gazzetta del Villaggio. Glasgow Weekly Herald. Hoboe Brems (Russian).

Made out on a printed form which is supplied

cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United King. does in in force of appealment